PRICE, 3 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,172—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press,

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.

"Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..." "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 31 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th July
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3008	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4234	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2950	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Suez or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

June, 1890.

[illegible]E GENERALE ITALIANA

[illegible]HITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

[illegible]HE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and [illegible]es at regular intervals of 30 days, [illegible]t ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible]S.

[illegible] Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 Third Class, respectively, inclusive

[illegible]y Baggage will be delivered in LON-[illegible]OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the

Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for [illegible]amilies.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	———	———	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

[illegible]STRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON.....	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX....	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THEBES	E. Perini....	3,900	350	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA.....	G. Costanzo	3,900	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C."—" Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 22rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb, 1888. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 42 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 12 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

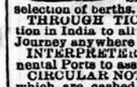
FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 9th July, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS.

JUST IMPORTED a large Stock of HATS in the latest fashion from the best London Houses.

FELT HATS (Lincoln and Bennett's—	Rs.	a.
Black Round Crown	9	0
Do. Square do.	9	8
Brown (Latest Shades) Round Crown .	9	0
Do. Square do. ...	9	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PENCIL CASES.

SILVER PENCILS, From Rs. 7 to Rs. 14.

SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, From Rs. 10 to Rs. 14.

GOLD PENCILS, From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 80.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES, From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

TOOTHPICKS,
WRITING SETS,
GOLD & SILVER MOUNTED PENHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	"	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	"	275
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	"	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	"	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	"	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood.....	"	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons.....	"	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld., 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

OLD IN BOTTLE.—A fine, round, full-flavored wine, with all the characteristics of a High Class Claret, developed so as to gratify the palate of anyone accustomed to the best wines.

Quarts,	Pints,
Rs. 33 Per doz.	Rs. 18 Per doz.

BOLTON AND Co.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
Six months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 4d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Single Cane ..... each	8	0
Do. Double Cane ..... "	9	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... "	11	8
Do. All Cane ..... "	14	8
Frowd's Driver ..... "	16	8
Patent Exceller ..... "	14	8
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails "	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules ..... "	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points... "	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13	
Boys' Set, complete in box.....	10	

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... "	5	0
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam "	4	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. "	5	0
Do. do. Four Seam Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... "	5	12
Do. Boys' ..... each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India rubber ... "	7	4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... "	15	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin..... "	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... "	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, best English make, Men's..... each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's "	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	15	
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung..... "	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung "	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork-handled. "	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... "	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ..... "	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... "	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... "	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... "	13	4

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... "	12	8
Do. Ayre's do. ..... "	10	8
A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....per set	47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club..... each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles .....per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in. circumference .....each	7	8
No. 5—28 in. do. ..... "	8	8
No. 6—30 in. do. ..... "	9	8
No. 7—32 in. do. ..... "	10	8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price annas 8 less than the above.		

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS ..... each	6	0
IRONS, Lofting or Pitching..... "	6	0
IRON or Brass Niblicks ..... "	6	0
PLAY CLUBS ..... "	5	0
PUTTERS ..... "	5	0
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy "	5	0

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or mor accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS, SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from.....	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from.....	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6.....	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara.....	1,800
Total.....	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of PRECIOUS JEWELRY.—Consisting of Diamond, Pearl, and Sapphire Ornaments such as Fancy Bracelets, Dragon and Butterflies, Crescents, Brooches, Flowers, Pendants, Sprays, in various designs, Datique Rings, Lyres and set of Diamond Stars suited to form a fine tiara. The above are of exquisite workmanship and are offered for sale at maker's value.

Inspection solicited at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers, Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY, MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

BY order of the Committee of Administration Messrs. CURSETJEE and Co. will sell the CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., the property of the Sir Salar Jung Estates by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1890.

Detailed Catalogues will be issued, and the time and place of auction will be advertised hereafter.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE, Esq. To postage, anna 1.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, immediately, a First-class RETOUCHER (negative and positive) OPERATOR, and generally useful Assistant. Permanency and liberal Salary to a good man. Apply with specimens and testimonials to

J. BURKE, Murree.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a first Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Hamilton treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without exposure Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The HAMILTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE following FARMS will be RESOLD before the undersigned on the 15th instant (1 p.m.,) subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner of Abkari.

(1.) Right of selling Bhang and Ganja for the year 1890-91, beginning from 1st August.

(2.) Ditto retailing Chaudui and Madut for ditto.

KESHAOLAL HIRALAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector.

Thana, 8th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE TAR MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF, Merchant, dealer in Assafœtida, residing at Colsa Molla, has agreed TO SELL the following immoveable property: All persons having claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are required to notify their Claims, if any, to the said property to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered as having been waived, and the Sale will be completed without reference to the Claims of any.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-two and two-ninths square yards, registered in the Rent Roll of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, under No. 417, with messuage and building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2855, street, No. 125, Frere Road, Street 1, Rajapur Street, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by the said Frere Road, on or towards the north by the said Rajapur Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Meamon Hajee Elias Ali and which said messuage and building is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Latiff.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1890.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 8th July, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN:—

FICTION.	Rs.	a
An Unwilling Wife: A Tale of the Indian Mutiny; by Alice Clifton	3	12
Baffled Conspirators; by W. E. Norris	2	4
Forging the Fetters; by Mrs. Alexander	1	0
Lady Baby; A Novel; by Dorothea Gerard	3	12
Mystery of M. Felix; by B. L. Farjeon	1	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Blessed be Drudgery and other papers; by William C. Gannet	1	0
Character as seen in Body and Parentage; by Furneaux Jordan, F.R.C.S.	1	4
Kurrachee, Past, Present, and Future; by Alexander F. Baillie, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.	13	2
Marriage Ring: a Gift-book for the Newly-Married and for those Contemplating Marriage; by William Sanders, D.D.	2	4
Our Lord's Miracles of Healing; by J. W. Belcher,	3	12
Principles of Natural and Supernatural Morals; by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A.	7	8
Speeches delivered in India, 1884-88; by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	5	10
Story of the French Revolution; by E. Beifort Bay	1	10
True Glory of Woman; or, Woman, Her Position and Power; by W. Sandels, D.D.	1	10
Women of Israel; by Grace Aguilar	1	4

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-Country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24.

The Selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NEWTON'S "CHAMPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27, respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at fourpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼	per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼	"

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARE bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE.

Authorized Capital .....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... " 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 " 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 " 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 " 2

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1802	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,399	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 0

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription £1 1s per year including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transmitto address.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising on the Railway Stations belonging to the above Companies, is prepared to contract with Firms of posting Notices or Advertisements.

The announcements may be in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railways offer as a means of bringing intimations to the notice before the public have been demonstrated on land by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junctionac	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly		Satari	Bapki
Parel Station	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
	Raver		Katipurna
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapore
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hulla Gate	Mohona
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Kooroa
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Callian Junction	Khundwaah	Kurjutob	Damergaum
	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlooa	Wurdahh
Wasind	Harsud	Karli	Powsar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khurde	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarana	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Saigaon
Egutpoora	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoori
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonahd	Kelm
Baligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Decalee B. Siding	Khundi	Joroolee	Marheh
	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rda	Khersee (for Hoshangabad)	Khangaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee		Patna	Pachegy
Niphar	Rampur	Dhondh	Sholapuraa
	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Semri	Deobaal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Nandgaums	Sohagpore and	Kartruz	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Shahabadabe
Kujgaum	Babel	Nargaun	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pimpera	Bohance	Mulkapoor	Yedgahery
Myjee	Kurelii (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Massawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Raed
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bali	Julumb	Kistna
Julgaum		Sheegaum	Chickmagu
Bhadli			Rudoora

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gangapoor	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shamshabad	Secunderabad
Malkhid Gate	Dharur	Ghanapallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Manoogapoor	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwa	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Jasa do.	Barwala	Lunidhar	Sanosi
Chy	Dhalwa	Khakavy	Wejood
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Wankli	Dhas

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1, 05
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅝
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Y early.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Brewi's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,25
Fort	400	250	..	...	18
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	53
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	41
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	400	500	45	505
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	800	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	332	845
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Mahara nce Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	60
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	55
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,150
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	427½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	920
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Mill	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamabed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	230
ewras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	742½
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
solapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,400	Nil.	300
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	220
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
estern India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	717½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

Mr. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, writing from the "Schooner Equator, at sea," sends this note to prefix to his poem on "The House of Tembinoka," in the July number of an American magazine. "At my departure from the Island of Apemama, for which you will look in vain in most atlases, the King and I agreed, since we both set up to be in the poetical way, that we should celebrate our separation in verse. Whether or not his Majesty has been true to his bargain, the laggard posts of the Pacific may perhaps inform me in six months, perhaps not before a year. The following lines represent my part of the contract, and it is hoped, by their pictures of strange manners, they may entertain a civilized audience. Nothing throughout has been invented or exaggerated; the lady herein referred to as the author's muse has confined herself to stringing into rhyme facts and legends that I saw or heard during two months' residence upon the island."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Carlton Club, Association Football Meeting, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Saint Fillans arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; and Teheran (s), Jeddah, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kangra left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy, Teheran, and Busheer left the dock yesterday.

FOOTBALL CLUB AT BYCULLA.—It is intended to start a football club for Byculla and the surrounding district under the Rugby rules.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Honkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-morrow, the 11th instant.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,019; daily average, 133; and total of new admissions, 775.

WATER POLO.—The members of the Bombay Swimming Club are organizing several teams to play in a tournament, shortly to be held in the Back Bay Baths.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A meeting of the gentlemen who are forming an Association Football Club, is to be held this evening at nine o'clock in the Carlton Club (kindly lent for the occasion), for the purpose of electing officers and selecting colours. Gentlemen who are desirous of joining are cordially invited to attend.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, while a horse in a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Bomonjee Ardaseer Wadia, was being driven from Church Gate Street to the Queen's Road, the animal became restive and bolted, and finally dashed against the iron railings, near the Church Gate Railway Station, breaking both the shafts of the dog-cart. The horse was injured about the chest and forelegs.

GAMBLING IN A GRAVEYARD.—Inspector Stanford, yesterday, placed four men before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of gambling with cards and money, on a tomb, in the old graveyard, at the back of the Marine Lines. The Rev. Mr. Greig, it seems, discovered that a great number of people used to frequent this graveyard, and he gave information to the police, who arrested four persons while gambling. Three of the accused were found guilty, and were fined Rs. 5 each. The fourth was discharged.

DARING ATTEMPT AT THEFT.—Inspector Stanford yesterday placed a Parsee, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of attempted theft. It appears that at about 3 o'clock on Monday evening, a man, named Ragoo Rama, was going along the beach towards Colaba, when the Parsee, named Bhicajee Dadabhoy, called him. Rama took no notice, but Bhicajee came up from behind, seized Rama round the waist, and snatched a silver wristlet from his arm. Rama called out, and a sepoy who was near at hand, ran up and took Bhicajee into custody. The case was remanded till to-day.

A COOL HAND.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged a Mahomedan, named Ismail Cassum, with stealing eight annas' worth of coal, from a coal-dealer, named Megjee Purshotum. It appears that on Tuesday evening last, the accused went to the shop of the complainant and in his absence stole the coal. He then went across to the very next shop, and endeavoured to dispose of the coal. In the meantime the owner came back, and seeing what the accused was about, had him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and, on acknowledging a previous conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45, local time (weather permitting):—

Priests' War March from Athalie. ...Mendlesohn.
Overture.....Masaniello.....Auber.
Valse.....On the Beautiful Blue Danube.....Strauss.
Selection....La Traviata.....Verdi.
Cavatina.....Poluito (l'Martiri).....Donizetti.
Poloniase.....Masken.....Faust.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.—The following address has been sent to Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, headmaster, David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, on his election as Justice of the Peace:—"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Subodha Prakashak Samaj (Society for Promoting Moral Instruction), have learned with much pleasure that the Government of Bombay has been pleased to confer on you the title of Justice of the Peace, and we beg to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations. Our community have reason to be proud of this distinction conferred on you in addition to that of a Fellow of the Bombay University, inasmuch as you have laboured hard in one particular point, viz., that of diffusing, religious knowledge among your brethren in faith by your vernacular translations of Hebrew prayers, and other religious works and we sincerely hope that the title of Justice of the Peace will induce you to work with all your heart for bringing about peace and good-will in the community, which is sinking steadily lower and lower in consequence of being divided and subdivided into factions and opinions, and that you will work with greater energy and zeal for the welfare of our brethren, so that the honour which has been conferred on you by Government may be confirmed by Almighty God, the God of Israel, as Justice of the Peace, in deed and in truth; and may your life be long spared to render services to your brethren, is the prayer of your humble and devoted brethren,—J. A. SASSOON, ELIJAH S. PEZARKAR, DAVID SOLOMON, Secretary, and many others."

IF you live in a country which is subject to earthquakes, you must cultivate the arts accordingly. Such is the moral of Mr. Lazenby Liberty's interesting paper on the industries and manufactures of Japan, read before the Society of Arts. In Japan not only is public architecture constructed in such a way as best to resist the unwelcome but inevitable earthquake; the domestic buildings are also planned on a most modest scale as regards height and dimensions. To this cause Mr. Liberty traces the general smallness of the minor constructive arts; though the fact that the Japanese are capable of greater things is attested by the colossal sitting figure of Buddha of Kama-Kura, which weights 450 tons, and the bronze Buddha at Nara, through whose nostrils a grown man can pass. Still slightness, neatness, and elegance, rather than massive strength, are the characteristics of this singular people, with whom, as Mr. Liberty says, even carpentry becomes a fine art.

AFTER all, says the *World*, the persuasive Pond has succeeded in inducing Sir Morell Mackenzie to lecture next October in some of the principal cities in America. "Colonel" Pond offered £100 a lecture for as many lectures as Sir Morell liked to give up to thirty, but "the eminent specialist" only consented to give fifteen lectures, and these are to be at the rate of £130 a lecture; or, in other words, Sir Morell will receive £2,000 for fifteen lectures. This is the highest remuneration which has hitherto been given for lectures. Archdeacon Farrar, who was considered to be very successful, received £40 a lecture. Mr. Stanley, who will follow Sir Morell in the middle of November, will, of course, cap the doctor as regards fees. Sir Morell will lecture at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other cities in the States.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S friends say that he is about to terminate his connection with the *Star*. A certain incompatibility of temperament, which has been developing itself for some time, has rendered a separation desirable. It has, however, been uncertain whether Mr. O'Connor would buy out his colleagues in the management, or they would buy him out. The latter alternative has, it is said, been now decided upon. According to other reports, Mr. T. P. O'Connor is appraised very highly by his co-proprietors, for they have agreed to pay him £15,000. Mr. O'Conner, however, is under an agreement, it is added, not to start another paper in London for three years.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

THE trial of Bramachari Madhavnand Sadanand and Chagan Sunderjee, on charges of defaming Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, in the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, was resumed before Mr. Justice Farran and the same Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions as yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Neither prisoner was represented by counsel.

On the trial being resumed, his lordship told the second prisoner to produce his papers and to call his witnesses. The first witness called was Radha, woman, who, with her face covered with her *sarree*, came into Court, her ornaments jingling as she moved about.

Radha, woman, in answer to the Court, said she was a Rajput, and an inhabitant of Bhownugger. She was a married woman.

The Judge: Have you any objection to draw up your *sarree* so that the jury might see your face?

Radha: The jury has only to hear me. What objection have they to my veiling my face?

The Judge: Well, go on. Examine your witness, Chagan.

Radha, in answer to the second prisoner, said she was employed for fourteen years in the palace at Bhownugger. Witness knew Dr. Burjorjee, and saw him when he came to the Thakore and the Ranees. Ghaghi Khowasan was employed in the palace. She had a husband, but she was made to leave him, as she had to live in the palace.

Dr. Burjorjee treated her at her house and Ghaghi and certain women belonging to the Thakore Saheb's household by his order. She was at one time charged with theft by one of the Ranees of the Thakore Saheb, Chagan being charged with the abetment of the offence. The charge was subsequently withdrawn. Dr. Burjorjee had great influence with the Thakore Saheb. After the charge of theft had been withdrawn, witness was again taken into the service of the Ranee, her duty being to look after her clothes and ornaments. The Thakore Saheb was entirely under the influence of Mr. Sims, Mr. Muncherjee, and Dr. Burjorjee. The Thakore Saheb was not accessible except through either of these gentlemen. He had recently married a Mahomedan woman.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General: I am not a "purdanashin" woman.

The Judge: Then uncover your face.

The witness uncovered her face, and proceeded to say that she was paid altogether Rs. 25 by the Durbar and his Ranee while employed in their service. She was an inhabitant of Wadhwan, and she went to Bhownugger when the Thakore Saheb married the Wadhwan Ranee.

Chagan was also a native of Wadhwan. Chagan went to Bhownugger about six or seven years ago, and she knew him at Bhownugger. When she was arrested at Ahmedabad on a charge of theft, Chagan was with her. Witness and Chagan had left Bhownugger together. Witness had told her Ranee that she was going, but was refused leave to go. She went notwithstanding. It was at Chagan's suggestion that she left Bhownugger, and took her own ornaments with her. She also took her sister Hirabai, another Khawasan, with her. Witness, Hirabai, Chagan, her little sister, and a boy went together. They were all placed before a magistrate, and charged with stealing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 500. The ornaments were made out of the savings from her salary and from presents received from the Durbar and the Ranee. The Political Agent claimed that they were within the jurisdiction of Bhownugger, where they were not tried.

Were you not sentenced to six months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 200?—No, not even for a day.

Was not Chagan sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to three months' imprisonment?—No, the Thakore Saheb thought if a fine was not inflicted on Chagan, he would be lowered in the estimation of the authorities at Ahmedabad. It was then taken down that we were fined Rs. 200, and Rs. 100, respectively. The Ranee did not interfere on my behalf. My ornaments were returned to me. I have been in Bombay for the last five or six months.

Now during all those months you have been living with Chagan as his mistress?—Yes.

Did Dr. Burjorjee misbehave with the woman Ghaghi?—No, he went only to treat her. The Thakore Saheb asked me to bring a particular woman to him in the presence of the Wadhwan Ranee. He did not say what he wanted the woman for. I do not suggest that she was called for any improper purpose. The witness answered in the affirmative to a number of fifty questions put to her by Chagan.

Did not a European police officer, who went to your house with a search-warrant, see Krishnajee Bullal with you in his house?—Yes, I was in Dr. Bullel's house.

Jadowjee Pragjee, a money-lender at Bhownugger, said he knew the prisoner Chagan for the last four or five years. In answer to Chagan, witness disclaimed all knowledge of the particulars the accused asked him about.

The Advocate-General: Has Chagan ever talked to you about the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*?—Yes.

What did he tell you?—He told me that by publishing the *Gazette* he expected to get a good appointment at Bhownugger or be able to extort a lot of money. He told me he would get a lakh or two, and it will be divided among three or four of us.

Tejsee Jeitha, a cloth-merchant, formerly an inhabitant of Wadhwan, said he knew Chagan. The signature on the Gujerati writing (produced) was not in Chagan's handwritiug.

Cross-examined.—The signature was not a bit like Chagan's. I was a schoolmaster at Wadhwan about eight years ago, and used to see Chagan there some times. I saw Chagan who was a pleader there, writing his clients' cases. I saw him writing at Thanadar's Kutcherry, as well as at other places. I had often seen him writing his name; but that was about eight years ago. I have not seen his handwriting since.

At the rising of the Court for luncheon, his lordship, on Chagan's application, gave him permission to go, in charge of a policeman, to look for his witnesses; but he was told to return within half-an-hour when the Court sat again.

Jugjeevan Raghunath was called by Chagan, but did not appear.

Chagan said he had other witnesses, but they refused to appear without a subpœna. He should like, he said, to put a few questions to Mr. Muncherjee.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, being recalled, said in answer to Chagan, that he knew his handwriting very well, and could make it out at once on seeing it. (Prisoner writes his signature on a piece of paper.) Witness, comparing the signature with another, said there was a similarity in the turns of the writing, but that, in the writing made in Court, there was an attempt to feign the real character of the writing.

Chagan asked other questions, whereupon his lordship remarked: I think you are wasting a great deal of time. I cannot allow the time of the jury to be wasted in this way. You are troubling the jury and everybody else.

Witness, in further examination, said: You were always disobedient and quarrelling with your fellow-servants. I don't know of my personal knowledge that you were dishonest or committed any theft.

What, then, was the reason for my dismissal?—Because the complaint you made of your superior was found, on investigation, to be utterly false and full of abuse of other respectable people. You were not afterwards reinstated. I am a friend of Dr. Burjorjee and of Mr. Sims.

Are you an adviser of the Thakore Saheb?

The Judge: Oh, he has already said that several times. I cannot allow any more of these questions.

Has not the expenditure exceeded the income since you became the adviser of the Maharaja?—No.

Were seventeen lakhs of rupees sent from Bhownugger to the Bombay Bank?—I don't know.

The Judge: Really this kind of thing must stop: You have been allowed to cross-examine during the last half-hour, and not a single relevant question has been put.

The Advocate-General said that with the small remaining vitality which Chagan had left in him, he proposed to reply on the whole case. He felt sure that the jury like himself must have been intensely wearied of the way in which Chagan had prolonged the case, and they must have an additional cause of weariness on account of their being taken away so long from their business, and he, therefore, heartily sympathised with them. They must have by that time been convinced that in the whole of the universe there could be but one Brahmachari and one Chagan. There could not be other two such human beings living. He asked the jury whether the picture he had drawn of the two prisoners when he first opened the case before them was in the least overdrawn, and was not utterly true. One could not really withold a certain amount of admiration and a certain amount of credit from the two men in the dock for all the perversity not to say audacity with which they had fought their fight in that Court. He did not suppose that there was any other country in the world where these two men would have had such a fair and free field as, through the indulgence and justice of his Lordship, they had been allowed during the last two days. He put it to the jury whether they had the least doubt in the world in their minds that both the prisoners were the authors of the libels complained of. He would go into the evidence a little in detail, and ask the jury to put the question to themselves whether they had the slightest doubt that the *Exposure Gazette*, which contained those atrocious libels, was not the joint production of the two prisoners? He also asked whether the prisoners had succeeded in justifying or proving a single word that they had published in the *Gazette*. Now that every opportunity that had been given to the prisoners to justify those libels had failed, it did not lie in their mouths to say that the libels were written for the public good. Supposing the allegations were true, they were mistaken in their avocation to embark upon an enterprise of exposing a number of hypothetical crimes, simply because at the time they made these allegations they fancied they had something upon which they could fall back upon as a justification when called upon by a court of law to meet the charges. The prisoners said that they were poor men; but that was the very reason why they should have hesitated to attack others, and to adopt the course they had adopted. Their conduct in the dock showed that both of them had a certain amount of intelligence—utterly perverted intelligence—which, if directed into proper channels, would have made them useful, instead of most dangerous and mischievous members of society. The conduct and attitude adopted by the prisoners were not those of champions of the public weal. If they wished to represent themselves as champions of the public good, they ought never to have uttered and much less published, imputations for which they had no warrant whatever. These men when they were brought to book and challenged and put face to face with the gentlemen whom they had horribly traduced, had not the courage to put them a single question about the imputations which they had so recklessly and so falsely made against them. The case derived its importance not so much because of the parties concerned, but because of its public aspect, and, therefore, apart from other considerations, he hoped it would have the earnest attention of the jury. He put it to them whether these two men were not individuals of a class who, unless checked—and he trusted they would be by the verdict of the jury—were capable of doing great harm to society. With their unlimited capacity for doing harm, the prisoners had chosen for their field of action the province of Kattywar—a region honeycombed with Native States. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, who was a sensible man, and who was advised by wise councillors, had boldly faced the rapacity of these men. But was it not likely that they would prey upon such of those princes, who were weak-minded enough or who did not care, to undergo the expense, trouble, and worry of a prosecution? It was likely that some of these weak-minded princes would shrink from facing a public inquiry such as the Bhownugger State had done, and they would thus put themselves irrevocably in the power of these men. The prisoners had stated that the prosecution wanted to compromise the matter with them; but there could not be a better proof of the falsity and utter unfoundedness of the statement, than the fact of the uncompromising and unpardoning hostile attitude assumed from the very beginning by the prosecution. Ever since the prosecution had been instituted they had never swerved for one instant from the position they took up. They felt that it was not only a proper thing, but a safe and a prudent thing to do. After the statement of the woman Radha, who was called by Chagan, the jury must have been convinced in their minds that there was not a particle or a scintilla of evidence given by her connecting Dr. Burjorjee with the abetment of an unnameable offence with which he was accused in the *Exposure Gazette*. He (the Advocate-General) never checked the woman while she was telling her own story in the witness-box; and now that the whole story was before the jury, would they for one moment in their daily life guide one single action upon the words of that woman? Would they, in fact, place any reliance whatever on her statement? If the jury believed in the truth of even an atom or a scintilla of evidence given by the woman, they should immediately discharge the prisoners, and the prosecution would hide their heads in shame and confusion, and they would cease to believe in the absolute consciousness of innocence, as they did at present. The question was whether every one of them was not liable to-day or to-morrow to be charged by their servants, as was done by the woman Radha, with all manner of accusations. They were all in such cases like this absolutely at the mercy of their fellow-creatures. It was for the jury, as men of worldly experience, to consider if Radha's evidence was such as could be given the least credence to. If they thought that the evidence was such that they would guide by it one single act in life, he (the Advocate-General) was prepared to give or throw up the case, believing that the prisoners had justified the libels. The woman herself said that she had been dragged into court by Chagan, who was her paramour. Commenting on the evidence the Advocate General said that the identity of the prisoners and their connection with the publication of the imputations had been satisfactorily proved. The prisoner Brahmachari had been proved to have distributed copies of the *Exposure Gazette*. He not only admitted the libels, but he took glory in what he had done. The second prisoner, Chagan, who was more clever of the two, was proved to have committed the abetment of the offence of defamation, his connection with the *Exposure Gazette* being established, having been clearly and satisfactorily established by his accomplice, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, who was corroborated in every respect by two independent witnesses. The prosecution had also satisfactorily established that the Gujerati document, portions of which appeared in the *Exposure Gazettes*, was in the handwriting of Chagan. There was not the least doubt about the imputations appearing in the second number of the *Gazette*, being the translation of the contents of the Gujerati paper which was proved to have been taken to Khansaheb, and which was in Chagan's own handwriting. There was also evidence to connect Chagan with the first and third numbers of the *Gazettes*; but it was not so strong as it was in the case of the second number of the *Gazette*. The learned counsel, while commenting upon the evidence of the Bhattia school-master, who gave evidence to the effect that the Gujerati handwriting was not Chagan's, pointed out at great length how the witness had contradicted in material particulars the contention and statements made by Chagan in respect of his handwriting, and humorously dwelt upon the too zealous manner in which the witness attempted to protect his friend in the dock. In conclusion, the learned counsel said that it had been proved up to the hilt that the two prisoners were concerned in the concoction of the libel, and as they attempted to justify that libel, he would be trifling with the intelligence of the jury, and he would further be extremely unkind to them, if he detained them longer with his observations. If there was a case for ready and immediate verdict, this was certainly the case.

His lordship, in summing up the evidence, said that the first prisoner was charged with having published the three numbers of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, and the second prisoner stood charged with having abetted the first prisoner in publishing the papers. The first point that presented itself to him was, whether the prosecution had proved that the first prisoner published the libels, and the second abetted the commission of that offence. The identity of the first prisoner as the publisher of the *Gazette* was clearly established by the declaration made by him before a Government servant who was in charge of such declarations. The declaration was made in consequence of the prosecution instituted by Government against the prisoner. There were three gentlemen called by the prosecution to say that each number of the *Gazette* had been distributed in the public streets by the first prisoner. Against the second prisoner evidence was directed to show that he was the abettor of the publication of these *Gazettes*. There was the evidence of Khansaheb, who was also implicated in the publication of the paper, that he translated into English the Gujerati document which was brought to him by the prisoner Chagan. The evidence of an accomplice must always be received with great care and caution; and it was therefore necessary to see whether there was other independent evidence to connect Chagan with the publication of the libel. There was no doubt that Khansaheb was the man who translated the paper into English; but the question was whether Chagan was the man who asked him to do so. On that point they had the evidence, in the first place, of Khansaheb, who said that the two prisoners came to him and asked him to write a petition to Government. It was at that time that Khansaheb wrote a letter to Mr. Muncherjee informing him of that fact. By way of corroborating Khansaheb's evidence, the prosecution had called two witnesses to say that they were present, and that they saw Chagan reading to Khansaheb from a Gujerati paper, which was translated by the latter into English. As observed by the Advocate-General, these two men were not cross-examined by the prisoners. Of the two witnesses one was a Parsee, and it might be said that he as a co-religionist of the prosecutor might pretend to remember a thing which he did not remember. But they had again the evidence of a Borah who did not belong to the community to which the prosecutor, belonged, and who was not in any way connected with the parties in the case. The Borah, who had not the slightest connection with either Dr. Burjorjee or Mr. Muncherjee, said that Chagan was reading from the Gujerati paper, which Khansaheb went on translating into English. Khansaheb was charged with defamation at the police court, and it was sometime afterwards that he went to the solicitor of the prosecution and handed him over both the English paper which was in his own handwriting, and which was a copy from which the second number of the *Gazette* was composed, and also that Gujerati paper which Chagan read to him for the purpose of being translated into English, and which remained in his possession. That by itself would not connect Chagan, unless it was shown that it was in his handwriting. On that point there was the evidence of two gentlemen, who had opportunities of knowing Chagan's handwriting. They had sworn that to the best of their knowledge and belief the handwriting was Chagan's. If the jury believed the evidence of Dr. Burjorjee and Mr. Muncherjee, who had frequent opportunities of knowing the handwriting, there was then no doubt about the handwriting being that of Chagan. There was against the evidence of these two witnesses the evidence of the Bhattia school-master, who said that he had not seen Chagan's handwriting for the last seven or eight years, and yet he could tell about Chagan's handwriting at a glance. It was for the the jury to judge whom to believe. Khansaheb produced the Gujerati papers, and it was a very curious circumstance that the Gujerati writing, as Chagan himself admitted, should closely resemble his handwriting. The Gujerati writing contained passages which corresponded with the imputations made in the three numbers of the *Gazette*. Another point the jury would have to consider was whether these *Gazettes* were libellous. The jury were the sole judges whether or not they were libellous. All sorts of imputations were made against the Thakore Saheb and his medical adviser. Amongst other allegations running into the three numbers of the *Gazette* there was one of murder or being concerned in some murder. It was for the jury to say whether they could come to any other conclusion than that the leaflets were libellous. Then they would also have to consider if it was *prima facie* libellous within section 500 of the Penal Code. According to one of the exceptions of the Code, although the words might be defamatory, yet if they were true and if they were for the public good, it was not defamation. The first question the jury had to determine was whether the imputations in the libel were true. Unless they came to the conclusion that they were true, the question of public good could not arise. As the Advocate-General observed, the onus of showing that the publication was true lay upon the prisoners. The prisoners had no right to publish defamatory imputations unless at the time they wrote the imputations they were in possession of credible information which they could prove as true when called upon for a justification of the libel. The jury must see whether the prisoners had justified the libels in all particulars, but if the prisoners established the truth of the major charges, the truth of the minor charges was a matter of small consideration. Although a man was not in a position to prove the truth of his libel, yet if he could show that the evidence which would establish the truth was kept back by the prosecution, the jury would be justified in drawing a strong inference against the prosecution, and in holding that the libel was proved. It was, therefore, necessary to point out to the jury what was the conduct of the prosecution in that case. The prisoner Chagan said that his application for the issuing of a commission being refused, he was precluded from going to Bhownugger and calling evidence which he could have obtained if the commission had been issued. The facts with reference to the application were these. At the last Sessions the prisoner Baramachari applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a Commission at Bhownugger to examine witnesses in order to prove the truth of the allegations. That application was not opposed by the prosecution. He was allowed a roving Commission. The parties went to Bhownugger, and the prisoner called no witnesses. The Clerk of the Crown, who went there as a special Commissioner was prepared to summon the witnesses; but when the time for the examination of witnesses came on, no witnesses were called and the Commission was dissolved. Brahmachari applied for another Commission before him (Mr. Justice Farran); the application was granted, but subsequently rescinded for sufficient reasons. Before the present trial came on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No Exceeding 3 lines. Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No tradee advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

ITALIAN LEMONS, for Sale, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. DOWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

CARD GAMES.—A small Consignment Just to Hand. Annas 9, 10, and 15 each, very amusing. Also Leather Date Racks, Jewel Cases, &c, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, a light DOG-CART or BAMBOO CART, with harness suitable for 11-hand pony.—Apply No. 10, this Office.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN to proceed to Europe with the Italian teamer "Singapore" leaving this evening. Apply before noon to FLORIO RUBATTINO COMPANY.

WANTED, for the Current Term, a LECTURER in English for the Samaldas College, with a salary of Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with testimonials to CHAMPAKLAL MANEKLAL, Secretary, Samaldas College Board.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort. Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Top Floor of the Tract and Book Society's Depot, opposite Money School. Nice airy residence. Rent Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply at the TRACT SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A Splendid Choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses. New Designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new patent Phœnix with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 metal Tunes and 24 steel Reeds Rs. 50, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTIKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.

AURAL SURGEON.

LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and

Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWARI.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrichand Purshotum and Coober Hurrichand, on account and risk of Mr. Domingos Enzelies Dias, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1888.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and new Survey No. 7740, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 8, situate at Kandawari, in the court commonly called or known by the name of Nagdowney, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Vinayek Dadoba, on or towards the west by the passage and house of Paos Pereira, on or towards the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Church, and on or towards the south by the house of Bapoojee Raghoonathjee, and now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, Outhouses, Cook Rooms, Stables, Godowns, with Gardens, containing 8165 square yards, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea.

On MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—first in one lot, and then in three different lots, the following property:—

LOT No. I.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses, situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 3,154 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. II.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground together with the upper storey bungalow, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by measurement 1491 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. III.

Also on SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises—All that piece or parcels of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, MALABAR HILL, containing by admeasurement 2123 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer, and full particulars to be seen in three daily Gujrathi papers.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 10th July, 1890. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VICTORIA AND HORSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, Framjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, trated under the name of Framjee Merwanjee and Co., Insolvents.

One victoria with horse and harness, office tables, chairs, sofa, copying press, punkah, &c.

Also in Re Atmaram Nursidas, a dealer in general [illegible] embroidery, an Insolvent.

One cupboard, bedding, ribbons.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 96⅞. The market rate of discount on short London Bills, however, was ⅜ per cent. lower, at 3⅛; that on Indian Bank Paper, at 6 months' sight, being unaltered at the same quotation. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per oz. say to 48d. on the latest news from Washington regarding the prospects of legislation with respect to this metal; and Rupee Securities moved up ⅛ per cent. both in Fours and 4½ per cents. at £78⅜ and £79⅞, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106¾. Extra Council allotments of a lakh of Bills on Bombay and four lakhs on Madras were made yesterday, at 1s. 6 11-32d, thus showing an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained at last Wednesday's regular sales. Paris Exchange on London was further one centime higher at fcs. 25·23½; French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 91.

The Wheat Market was firm, and yesterday's quotations show an advance of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 Spot Soft White at 7s. 2d., and of 1d. in Soft Red, at 7s. 0½d. per cental in Liverpool, ex-quay, Spot White Delhi being unaltered at 6s. 11½d. per cental ex-quay. Linseed was dull; but Bombay Seed was still quoted at 43s. 9d. on the spot, and at 43s. 6d., to arrive, ex-quay. Arrival rates for Rapeseed were unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet all round, yesterday, the total Sales having been only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 6,000 Sarats. Spot Mid.-American Cotton remained at 6 7-16d.; and East Indians were unchanged in value. American Arrivals also were unaltered in all positions. The day's Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and prices of 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings were ⅛d. lower; but quotations for other descriptions of Goods and for Twist come unaltered.

In New York 11 15-16 was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for September were two points higher, at 10·81, while for next month they were up 8 points, at 11·69 cents.

Here things have been quiet again in Cotton, the improved demand which led to some increase in business yesterday having subsided, and only a few hundred bales in the aggregate, say, Bengals, at Rs. 180; Wadwan, at Rs. 163; and Dharwar, at Rs. 185, changed hands; prices having been quoted as before.

WHEAT.—The enquiry for export in this direction continues, and a good deal has been done again to-day, prices having further advanced one anna per cwt. in a strong market. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-7-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-6-0	"
Red Delhi.....	" 4-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	
	to Rs. 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-3-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0	"

SEEDS, on the other hand, continue quiet, with only a moderate business passing at best, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	551 bales.
Wheat	9,043 cwt.
Linseed.....	1,273 "
Ground Nuts.....	2,370 "

FREIGHTS have become firm and advancing, though the amount of business passing is not large. Transactions are reported in Wheat and Seeds, for prompt shipment to Marseilles, at 15s.; at the same rate to Liverpool; and to Antwerp at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per ton. Business for August shipment to Hull has been done at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE continues to advance, but has not been excited in presence of the news from America concerning the governing metal. The general rate for three months' sight Credits for the mail has been 1s. 6 11-16; but for later on 1s. 6 23-32 to ⅜d. have been the rates. Bank remittance is also 1-32d. higher for future delivery. The market closed steady with ready rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than yesterday evening's, say:—

Banks Bills on Demand.....	1s. 6 15-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 19-32d.
Credits "	...1s. 6 11-32 to 23-32d.
Francs "	...1·97

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet in tone and without important movement in rates, 102 13-16 for Fours, for cash; 102⅜ for this month's settlement; and 102 11-16 for the August account, having been the rates throughout the day, with buyers for Account thereat, but very little booked. The price of 4½ per cents. has been put down to 104½.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only alterations we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Presidency Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 970; of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, at Rs. 52; a decline of Rs. 2 in Bapty Flour, at Rs. 60; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 970.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	5⅛d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅜
4½ per cent. "	79⅝
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
Bar Silver.....	48d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 7-30 a.m.

Communication Suez-Suakim restored.

Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	12	6	2	33
Teheran	9	1	41	...	32
Suez	9	2	30	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	15	...	2
" Madras.....	1	4	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUKE—June 30, at Poorec, the wife of F W Duke, CS, of a son.

MARTIN—July 3, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgn-Major P. H. Martin, MD, IMD, of a son.

WATT—July 3, at No. 8, Grant Buildings, the wife of T. J Watt, of a son (prematurely).

MARRIAGE.

EDYE—GIBBS—July 1, at Kurrachee, India, John S. Edye, MS, to Mabel Henrietta Gibbs, only daughter of the late James Gloucester Rogers, of Salisbury, Wilts.

DEATHS.

MISQUITH—July 6, at Madras, Aileen, the beloved daughter of Roland and Maria Misquith, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

PEREIRA—June 25, at 87, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, Eliza Stephenina Pereira, the dearly beloved wife of Edwin Pereira, aged 57 years, 2 months and 3 days.

SMITH—July 4, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Kenneth Macleod Smith, late assistant to Messrs. Morgan and Co, Calcutta, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

SIR THEODORE HOPE'S recent paper on "The *Rationale* of Railways in India" was in great part, though he is much too modest to present it as such, a chapter in his own public career. There are few names in the records of railway construction in India with which more useful service is associated than with his, and not many authorities upon this important subject could have spoken with greater weight or knowledge than he. His survey of the railway history of India began with the era of trunk lines, and that era, as every one remembers, opens with the experimental construction by the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Companies, respectively, of short lines into the interior. The local railway began with a section to Thana. In other respects this was the day of small things, and it was not altogether the day of wise things. Timorousness and pedantry reigned in the counsels of those who had to carry out a railway policy. Such rules were laid down as that no trunk line should be constructed which had a ruling gradient of more than 1 in 2,000, or which was to cost more than £5,000 per mile. But Lord Dalhousie had had an intimate practical acquaintance with railway policy while he was serving as President of the Board of Trade at home, and, as Sir Theodore Hope well says, he raised the question out of theoretical and pedantic treatment into the higher atmosphere of political, military, and commercial expediency, tempered by common sense. Lord Dalhousie had, moreover, imagination enough to deal with the question on broad grounds of policy, and hence the system of trunk lines which he devised has stood the test of trial and has served as a frame work within which all the projects that have come after it have fitted without difficulty. His programme had to be carried out by degrees, but small alterations have had to be made in it. The only important change is that instead of connecting Bombay *via* Surat, Baroda and Neemuch with Agra, the Rajputana route *via* Ahmedabad and Ajmere was ultimately followed. Projects, however, which are being discussed in our own day, give a partial but very practical sanction to Lord Dalhousie's plan of establishing a direct connection between Guzerat and Hindostan. Nevertheless, an important lacuna remains in the Indian trunk system, notwithstanding all that has been done to perfect it and to link it with subsidiary systems. Whatever the issue of the somewhat embittered controversy as to the railway requirements of Sind may be, it is a matter of grave political and commercial necessity that the great blank space between the Indus and the Rajputana system should be joined by a railway capable of serving all the purposes of commerce and defence.

To the era of trunk lines succeeded that of famine railways. There is a sense in which every railway in India may be deemed to be a famine railway, and, as Sir Theodore Hope says, some of the lines laid across Rajputana were distinctly valuable for protective purposes. But the first line that was made specially to supply famine needs was that from Dhurbhunga to the Ganges, which was made during the Bengal famine of 1874. The Dhond Munmad line, started in 1876 as a relief work, is the most enduring monument of the famine of that year in this Presidency. It brings Southern India into direct connection with food-supplying districts, and in a famine year would be a highly protective line. The Southern Mahratta Railway is built, so far as the section between Bellary and Hubli is concerned, upon embankments started as relief works in the same year. It has proved during one year of scarcity highly protective to the Bijapur district, and we believe that the eastern section, which passes through a land in great part poor and unproductive, has proved more remunerative than was estimated. Apart from this isolated experience in 1875 there has been little opportunity for practically testing the protective efficiency of the system of famine lines. Those who have advocated this system have formed great expectations concerning its utility. From the Bengal-Nagpur line a beneficent and life-saving influence is to radiate in five directions—virtually towards every province in India. Sir William Hunter's description of Chattisgarh, "the land of the threshing-floors," serves as the starting point for estimates whose accuracy happily has not yet been tested. From thence, in case of need, the newer railway lines will be able to carry grain to Northern Bengal and Behar, and to the districts most stricken with famine in 1866 and 1874. Then, when a line has been made from Purulia or thereabouts to Cuttack, Orissa—a country always in the greatest peril through the stoppage of communications in the rainy months—will be safe against famine. By Bilaspur, the Bengal Nagpur line will be able to send food-grain to the East Indian at Kutnee, and over that line to the Indian-Midland and the Native States south of Agra, which, as Sir Theodore Hope says, have suffered from five famines since 1837. By the G. I. P. and the Dhond Munmar cross-line the "land of the threshing-floor," is connected with Western and Southern India. The fifth line of radiation will be supplied when the Nizam's State Railway has been extended to Raipur or to some point westward of that station. The system, as we have said, has yet to bear the test of practical experience. But it is scarcely going too far to say that had the network of railways which we are speaking of been in existence in 1876, the famine in Southern India during that and the succeeding year need not have been anything more than a period of distress. One of the lines of radiation which we have been speaking of has yet to be undertaken, that from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Cuttack. It has been under discussion now for at least three years, and elaborate surveys have long been in the possession of the Government. Sir Theodore Hope, during the later period of his service in India, worked hard to get it carried out. A good many arguments have been employed in its favour, and some of them have been set forth in these columns. But we know of none stronger than that which is to be worked out from three simple arithmetical statements. One is that in the famine of 1869 a million of human beings perished in Orissa. Another is, that in that year a million and a half sterling was spent in mostly futile measures of relief; and the third fact is that to make a dividend-earning railway which would make such disasters impossible in the future would cost under two millions sterling.

Sir Theodore Hope's survey of the history of military railway construction in India claims separate treatment. He makes it clear that the claims of military railways exercised a very dilatory influence upon the structure of famine railways, and we know that they have kept back at least one enterprise in which Western India is closely interested. For that reason, if for no other, we can join him in his earnest wish that "no visionary commercial advantages, and no lust of political predominance in distant countries, will tempt us to advance beyond our existing and recognised sphere of influence, or to make halves for our foes perchance as well as ourselves, across deserts and mountains which are now to us an effective barrier of defence." The pressure of the claims of the frontier railways upon Indian resources has at length become sufficiently relaxed to permit of an entrance upon a new era in railway policy. The trunk lines, the famine lines, and the military lines, as Sir Theodore Hope says, have had their turn. And though he believes that India will not get nearly as much railway extension as would be in the best interests of her Government and people, he holds out the hope that a commercial era is setting in, and that railways having for their *raison d'etre* the promotion of trade, may gradually obtain an increasing share of the attention of investors and of the pecuniary resources of Government. An authority, necessarily more fully acquainted with the intentions of Government in this matter, has given substantial reasons for taking this cheerful view of the matter. The last of the great famine protective lines, the Villapuram-Guntagul, will be completed next April. After that the Public Works Minister counts upon having more than 200 lakhs at his disposal for optional railway expenditure, and 300 lakhs for the succeeding year. This looks promising for Sir Theodore Hope's commercial railway era, the more so as exchange, in his words, is "behaving itself." We should all have been glad if Sir Theodore, with his almost unrivalled experience of Guzerat, had been able to put forward the claims of the Godra-Rutlam project and its large and important contingencies. It may be that he deemed a recommendation superfluous at this time. For there are strong grounds for believing that Government will be able to find eight lakhs this year for a commencement of the scheme, and that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient contribution from the 200 lakhs that will be available next April for carrying on the work without interruption. The political situation is more assured than it has been for years passed. "Excursions and alarms" seem to be at an end. The financial situation, opium apart, is decidedly promising, and we shall not be rash if we accept Sir Theodore Hope's promise of the early opening of a commercial era in the railway history of India as a safe prophecy.

JAMKHANDI, a State in the Southern Mahratta Country, with a population of less than a lakh, is not likely to have a stirring record to present when its Karbhari draws up his annual administration report. But there is one circumstance which invests with interest a record of the uneventful progress of this little State, and that is that Jamkhandi was one of the regions in this Presidency which felt severely the pressure of the famine of 1876, so severely indeed that at the time of the last census the population showed a falling off of eighteen per cent. in nine years. Next year's census will doubtless show a much more satisfactory result. Meanwhile, such evidences of quiet progress as the Chief and the Karbhari are able to give in their report for last year are welcome. An increase in the area of waste land under cultivation in a State in which the margin is still large is a satisfactory sign of progress where there is a comparatively recent famine history. If a liberal expenditure on public works can add to the prosperity of a small State, Jamkhandi ought to have made a substantial advance last year. Sixty thousand rupees out of a revenue of about four lakhs-and-a-half make a liberal public works budget; but as Jamkhandi at one time lay under the imputation of not having as good communications as it should have this is an expenditure which will doubtless meet with approval. A delightful simplicity pervades the operations of Government in this little State. There are only three heads of revenue in the budget, and with a surplus of over half a lakh upon an expenditure of four lakhs the administration should be free from financial anxieties. The Chief is his own Court of Appeal, sometimes dealing with cases himself and sometimes transferring them to the file of the Karbhari, while the Chief Justice or Nyayadhish adds to the judicial functions the useful service of Superintendent of the Municipality of the Chief's town. As the town is kept clean, and no disease has appeared there, the arrangement, if unusual, is beyond criticism. To sum up the rule of the Chief in his Karbhari's words:—"While at Jamkhandi the Chief keeps a general superintending eye on all the departments, and particularly the judicial one. The result of all this is, as would be naturally expected, the general happiness of the public." The subjects of the King of Yvetot would be at home in Jamkhandi.

WE have had placed at our disposal a file of correspondence which has passed during the last few months between the members of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall and Mr. Bergendahl, acting on behalf of the Exchange Banks. The correspondence, which is too long for us to reproduce, relates to a difficulty which arose early in the year between the Banks and the native brokers in consequence of the former requiring that henceforth all native brokers with whom they did business should make a deposit of Rs. 500. The points in dispute were set forth in our columns at the time, and there is little more to be remarked upon now than the excellent feeling with which both sides have dealt with a controversy in which in the first instance it was mistakenly believed that there was a desire to make racial distinctions. This misunderstanding was promptly brought to an end by an assurance from Mr. Bergendahl that the only object of the Banks was to keep the number of brokers that they were forced to see daily within a reasonable limit, and that if the number of European exchange brokers became too large they would not hesitate to protect themselves from inconvenience. The Bank managers certainly made out, on practical grounds, a good case for taking measures for curtailing the number of their daily visitors, and there was tact and good sense enough on both sides to get rid of the sentimental difficulty. The upshot of the negotiations is that the Rs. 500 deposits are to be returned to those who have made them, and that the Banks will after the 1st of August deal only with native brokers whose names are sent in through the Association, the Association on its part undertaking to admit to membership brokers who are admitted by any four Bank managers. This looks like a reasonable and workable arrangement, and it is to be hoped that no future misunderstandings will arise.

THE Bhownugger defamation prosecutions are now practically at an end, the chief offenders, the Brahmachari and his accomplice Chagan Sunderjee, having yesterday been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Public opinion will unreservedly endorse verdict and sentence alike, for since the days of Titus Oates no more shameless defamers of honest men ever appeared in the dock. All that we need call attention to now is the completeness of the vindication which the jury gave to the Thakore and his officers. Mr. Macpherson, if he had not had an absolute and extra-forensic confidence in the integrity of his clients, would not have ventured upon what would otherwise have been the perilous expedient of inviting the jury to find against him if they believed one word of the evidence of the woman whom the prisoner Chagan called to fling mud upon the prosecution. The significance of a verdict pronounced after such a challenge is unmistakable, and the prosecutors have the satisfaction of knowing that not a vestige remains of the tissue of foul accusations which were woven against them. They have had a wearisome and an unenviable task in bringing their defamers to book; but the task had to be undertaken, and we congratulate them all—the Thakore, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Bhownuggree, and Dr. Burjorjee—upon the result.

IT should have been stated in our notice yesterday of the death of Mr. Harold King, that that gentleman was one of the partners of the local firm of King, King and Co., Mr. H. S. King, M.P., of London, being the senior partner.

A MURDER was committed on board the s.s. Bisagna, lying in the Victoria Dock; Maldotti Angelo, the baker, employed on board the vessel, being stabbed by Donat Angelo Castalino, the second cook. He escaped at the time; but was caught yesterday afternoon, and placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with murder. The case will come on for hearing to-day.

THE Municipal Standing Committee yesterday afternoon had before them a long report by the Municipal Commissioner on the cause of the recent fatal fall of a house in Sheik Ali Oomer Street. The Municipal Commissioner in his report states that the inspector did periodically examine the building, but found no occasion to make any report on it, but he was led to believe he did not particularly investigate into the quality of the building materials. His own opinion was that Mr. Walton and Mr. Poondlik had discovered the true cause of the fall, namely, faulty carpentering, which could be "hidden from view within a day." On the motion of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and unanimously agreed to "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with a report as to the measures he had adopted to give practical effect to sections 343, 344, 346, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, and 354, of the building regulations in Chapter XII. of Act III. of 1888 as regards new buildings in course of erection; and that the Commissioner be requested to submit draft building bye-laws providing for the erection of safe buildings and providing also for competent and vigilant inspection with a view to their stability while in course of erection; that the Standing Committee also resolved that the Municipal Secretary be requested to print and circulate the memorandum he has prepared, giving a history of the bye-laws." It was also agreed that the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 21st May last, be rescinded, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit the returns of houses that fell down monthly as heretofore.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending the 6th July, in the Vehar Lake, was 6 inches 38 cents as against 5 inches 82 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 41 inches 09 cents as against 27 inches 82 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 16 feet 30 cents, and at the end of the week 17 feet 35 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 14 feet 80 c

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A crowd gathered again last night in front of the Bow-street Police Court, but a party of constables who remain loyal dispersed it, and quiet has since prevailed.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, with his Maharani, attended by Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, formerly Political A.-D.-C. at the India Office, proceeded to Windsor yesterday, when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught presented their Highnesses to her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9.

The compromise effected by the Silver Conference Committee assures the passing of the Silver Bill.

It is considered probable that next Congress will pass a free coinage measure.

STRIKE IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A ferment has broken out among the men of the Metropolitan Post Offices, where numbers of strangers were being trained in the work of sorting in view of a general strike of hands. Several of the district officers have ejected the strangers while the East London postmen have struck work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON POLICE AGITATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A large mob of roughs collected in Bow Street this afternoon and jeered at the police; who arrested several of them.

Attempts were then made by the mob to rescue those who had been arrested, but the police effectually resisted the attempt, and charged the mob with their batons, injuring some of them.

THE GRENADIERS AND THE WAR OFFICE AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The War Office authorities have decided that the duties of the Grenadier Guards are excessive, and the order issued after their late act of insubordination, confining them to barracks, has been withdrawn.

The Yorkshire Regiment has been ordered to London to assist the Grenadiers in their work. They arrived at midnight last night, and marched at once to barracks.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

To-day's *Official Gazette* rectifies an error made last week in announcing the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Grand Cross of the Bath. It should have been Knight Commander of the Bath.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

A cricket match was played at Guneshkhind to-day between Kirkee and Guneshkhind. Lord Harris captained the latter team and Captain Muspratt-Williams the former. A large gathering assembled at the invitation of Lady Harris, and spent a most enjoyable day. Lord Harris very kindly let Major Von Donop, a Poona man, play for Kirkee. This lost Guneshkhind the match. Von Donop put together 86 runs, exhibiting more than an average form. The Kirkee were all out for 174. The bowling of the Guneshkhind was weak, and the fielding in some posts were loose. Guneshkhind went in after lunch, but could only secure 106 runs, of which Mr. Cox claimed 51, playing a beautiful faultless innings. Lord Harris did not play, nor did Colonel Rhodes, of whom much was expected. The bowling of Kirkee, especially that of Dr. Barnes, was very good. Guneshkhind, being more than 60 runs behind, had to follow. Colonel Rhodes, and Mr. Martin played out the time.

CHIROPODISTS FOR THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

Brigadier-General Bengough, Commanding Bangalore District, has issued an order requesting the Deputy Surgeon-General to arrange for the instruction of two men per company in the infantry regiments in cutting off nails and treatment of corns, blisters, &c. These men will, when instructed, be held responsible for the care of men's feet in their company.

MR. PLUMER GOES ON LEAVE.

Mr. Plumer, Chief Judge, Bangalore, proceeds on seven months' leave; the native judge will act.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE MAHARANEE OF MYSORE.

The Maharanee of Mysore gave birth to a third son yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

Mail steamer Clyde, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

THE scheme for the employment of native military pensioners in civil capacities, is working extremely well in the Madras Presidency. Colonel Leigh Hunt, Superintendent of Pensions, reports that over 3,000 men have already been found posts, and he is justified in quoting this as a proof of the high estimation in which the services of ex-sepoys are held by employers generally, official and non-official. None but men with good characters are borne on the employment registers, and the public are warned against engaging others who offer themselves without previous application to their pension officers. At the present time there are some hundreds of pensioned sepoys to choose from, owing to the disbandment of three Madras Infantry regiments.

A FEW weeks ago, says *Truth*, a cartridge exploded in one of the Nordenfelt guns of the Penguin, in the Persian Gulf, with the result that the weapon was completely disabled. The Nordenfelt cartridges all bear the date of manufacture, and the date of this one was 1882. It might conduce, therefore, to the safety of life in the Navy if the Admiralty would ascertain, first, for how many years a cartridge of this type remains serviceable; and, secondly, how many are now in stock or on board her Majesty's ships which have been kept beyond that period.

THE RECENT COLLISION AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

MR. RICHARDSON resumed the hearing, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, of the case, in which John Alexius, a signaller in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stands charged with doing a rash and negligent act on the 3rd May, and thereby causing a collision to take place between a passenger and an empty train at the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Kelly again appeared to watch the case on behalf of the railway company; Inspector Jeffries appearing for the prosecution, and Mr De Souza for the defence. Inspector Jeffries, on Thursday morning, showed Mr. Richardson over the scene of the accident.

Visram Sabajee was called and cross-examined by Inspector Jeffries. He said he was a pointsman. There was a hammer that struck his cabin, and was worked from the cabin of the accused. This hammer gave notice of the approach of up trains, and had nothing to do with down trains. A shunting train had been stopped by the permanent-way inspector near his cabin on the day of the accident. He looked at the home signal when he heard the up train coming and saw that it was at danger. He was in the habit of looking at the signal every three or four minutes. During the seven or eight minutes that the shunting engine was stopped he did look at the signal. On that day he mentioned to no one that he saw the signal at danger. Two days after he mentioned the matter to Mr. Middleton. He had been asked by Mr. Ryan previous to his being questioned by Mr. Middleton.

Ramjee Sabajee, a goods cabin signaller, was next called, and examined by Mr. De Souza: At the time of the accident witness was standing in the goods cabin. He was looking towards Musjid Station from the window of his cabin. When the up train was coming he noticed the distance signal was at danger. As he saw the train going on he looked at the home signal, and saw it was at danger also. He saw this signal from the west window of his cabin. He shouted out "Oh! oh!" Witness's master, Abajee, was present, and saw all this. He mentioned it to Mr. Ryan on the next day. Mr. Ryan went into witness's cabin, and he then mentioned the matter to him. Abajee told witness that he also saw the signal at danger.

Cross-examined by Inspector Jeffries.—There was one semaphore signal on which were three goods and two passenger signals. The passenger signals are on the right-hand, and the goods on the left, coming from Musjid. Coming in from the Musjid Station the down passenger signal was on the left-hand side, and the up signal on the right-hand side.

Re-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—Coming from Musjid the down passenger signal would be to the right.

Luximon Ramjee was the next witness called. Examined by Mr. De Souza, he stated that he was a muccadum. He remembered the day of the accident. On that day Mr. Vaisey was lifting a rail on the road. The up home signal was at danger. He was then standing near the engine of the shunting train. He noticed an incoming train, and he then looked up at the signal and saw it was at danger. He then took a red flag in his hand and ran in front to stop the train. The driver did not see the signal, but his engine rushed at witness (Laughter.) He mentioned the matter to Mr. Ryan immediately after.

Cross-examined by Inspector Jeffres.—Witness told Mr. Ryan the signal was at danger. This was in answer to a question put by Mr. Ryan. The down train from the No. 8 line was standing on the down line about eight minutes before the collision. The reason he looked at the signal was because it was his duty to do so, as the line was blocked. During these eight minutes he was standing with a red flag in his hand. He kept looking at the home signal all the time. He was also looking at Mr. Vaisey's signal. Just before the collision he heard an engine whistle. After hearing this whistle he saw the signal still at danger.

The case was then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. H. LESLIE, No. 26 Field Battery, has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Artillery District, Rawalpindi.

COLONEL R. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been transferred from the Meerut to the Presidency District.

IT has been decided on sanitary grounds to send a party of 100 selected men of the North Lancashire Regiment from Kampti to Deolali, for the next three months.

MAJOR G. H. C. DYCE, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Meerut District, and Captain L. C. Dundas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to the Presidency District.

IT has been ruled that officers liable for the cost of their successors' passages are not, under the regulations and practice of the service, held liable for any land travelling expenses in addition.

THE Government of India have ruled that the railway fares of recruits *bona fide* brought by native troops from their homes for enlistment in a native battery of artillery, shall be defrayed by the State in the same way as in the case of recruits for native cavalry and infantry regiments.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieutenant W. A. Bailey, 36th Sikhs, to Murree, to the 10th October, to study the language.

Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, to Mussoorie and Simla, to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, 1-5th Gurkhas, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the weather was not very favourable for the mounted sports at the Marine Lines yesterday afternoon, there was again a fairly large number of entries, and some very good play was witnessed. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.—(15 entries.)

1. E. E. Steel. 2 { Capt. Jellets and G. E. Schofield.

POLO BALL RACE.

1. J. A. Bateson. 2. E. E. Steel.

RUN OUT AND RIDE BACK.

1. H. E. E. Procter. 2. E. E. Steel. 3. G. Brooks.

TIME RACE.

1. G. E. Schofield. 2. H. E. E. Procter.

QUARTER-MILE SCURRY.

1. Mr. Bateson's Chang, owner.
2. Mr. de Sausse's Tomboy, Mr. Schofield.
3. E. M. E. L.'s Lactus, Mr. Steel.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An appeal has recently been made in England to the public through the *Standard* and other papers by Surgeon-General Campbell Maclean in favor of Dr. Warburg, the inventor of "Warburg's Tincture," which is known all over the world as almost, if not quite, the best anti-malarial medicine. This appeal has realised about £100 only, and some of his friends consider that it may be more liberally responded to in a country where the claims on charity are perhaps fewer and where such special benefit has been derived from the Doctor's medicine. He is now at the advanced age of 86, and is without other means of livelihood than the earnings of his daughters, two of whom are widows with children of their own to support. He has more than once been in need of the common necessaries of life, and but for the scanty earnings of his daughters would be destitute. Had he not published his secret he might have been a rich man. He did so in the *Lancet* at the earnest request of General Gordon and his sister, and under the strong and sound advice of Surgeon-General Maclean. Since then many have made money out of his formula, and many hundreds have had their lives saved by it, while he drags out the end of his life in destitution. If all of us who have derived benefit from his remedy would subscribe a small amount in gratitude to the old man and in acknowledgment of his unselfishness in publishing his secret, a sum might be raised which would enable him to spend the small remainder of his days in the comfort which is the due reward of one who has benefited his kind, and would enable his daughters to keep for their own rainy days their own hard earnings. Women are not over well-paid in this country. Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions to the "Warburg Fund." This fund will remain open for one month after date, and will then be closed. The Hon'ble Sydney Holland, 44, Bryanston Square, London, has kindly authorised me to state that he will see to the proper administration of the money for the benefit of the Doctor and his family. He has already found work for one of the widowed daughters. My interest is simply that of one who has benefitted by Dr. Warburg's medicine, coupled with a strong feeling that the world has not been grateful to the old Doctor.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

S. DE BRATH,
P. W. D.

MURDER ON BOARD THE S. S. BISAGNO.

AN inquest was opened by the Coroner Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday morning, on board the s. s. Bisagno, lying in the Victoria Dock, respecting the death of Maldotti Angello, aged about 26 years. Deceased was the baker, of the s. s. Bisagno, who, at about 7-30 p.m., on Tuesday, was stabbed on the right side of the abdomen by Donat Angelo Castalino, second cook of the same ship, and died from the effects of the wound at about 10-45, the same night. The following evidence was recorded:—

Constantino Massa, the third officer of the s. s. Bisagno, said: Deceased was the baker of my ship. His age was 25 or 26 years. He joined the ship eight months ago, and I joined ten months ago. About 7-30 p.m. yesterday, I and the captain of the ship were standing on the poop, when I heard a cry in the forepart of the ship on deck, "I am stabbed, I am stabbed." The cry came from the deceased, who was walking aft on the portside. When he got as far as the mainmast he fell on the deck. I and the captain both went to him. I saw his clothes were bloody. I pulled up his shirt, and saw a cut. I looked round to see if anybody was running away and went on the wharf, and walked to the east end of it. Seeing nobody I gave information to the police. In five or ten minutes I returned on board with a European police officer when I saw the doctor of the s. s. Singapore examining the deceased, who was lying on No. 4 hatchway.

Graco Carmelo, said: I am a painter on board the s. s. Bisagno. At about 7 p.m. yesterday I was standing on deck on the portside near the winch, when I heard a cry forward on deck "I am stabbed, I am stabbed," and saw the deceased walking towards me. Along with the cry I heard a click like that of a knife closing. I turned round and looked forward when I saw the second cook, whose name I do not know, running forward, when I lost sight of him. I do not know where he is now. He is not on board as far as I know. The deceased walked off as far as No. 4 hatch, when he fell on the deck. He was bleeding. I remained standing near the deceased until the police came. I then went on the wharf with the police and searched round the ship for the second cook, but did not find him. After that I went with the police through the town in search of the second cook, but up to the present he has not been found.

Domenico Olivieri, quarter-master on board the s. s. Bisagno, said, at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday, I was standing on deck on the portside, near the winch with the last witness, when I heard a noise forward on deck as of an empty bottle falling, and saw the deceased walking aft. At the same time I saw the second cook, whose name is Constantino, closing a clasped knife. After closing the knife, I saw him run forward, and lost sight of him. The deceased walked as far as No. 4 hatch, and he cried out "I am stabbed." When he got as far as the hatch he fell on the deck. I saw his clothes covered with blood. The third officer pulled up the shirt of the deceased, when I saw a cut on the right side of the abdomen. The wound was bleeding then. My ship does not carry a doctor. The doctor of the s. s. Singapore came on board in about ten minutes, and he attended to the deceased, and dressed his wound. I never saw or heard the deceased and Constantino quarrelling.

Dr. Dall Alberto Aquetti, Medical Officer of the s.s. Singapore, now lying in the Victoria Dock, said: At about 7-15 or 7-30 p.m. yesterday, I was sent for on board of the s. s. Bisagno, which is lying in the same dock, and at once went on board. There I saw the deceased lying on the No. 4 hatch. He had an incised wound on the right side of the abdomen, three inches long. It was bleeding; but not much. It was such a wound as could be inflicted by a knife. A portion of the intestines was protruding from the wound. I returned the intestines. I then dressed and bandaged the wound. The deceased was very weak, and very much excited and tossed about. In an hour he collapsed, but after administering a stimulant and hypodermic injection, he rallied. He remained very much in the same state until 10-45 p.m., when he suddenly died. Before the magistrate came to the deceased I asked him who had stabbed him, when he said the second cook Donat Angelo Castalino. He was quite conscious at the time and spoke distinctly. During the time the magistrate was recording the deposition of the deceased he was perfectly conscious.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until 4 p.m., on the 11th instant, at the morgue; and the coroner ordered the body of the deceased to be conveyed to the morgue, a *post-mortem* examination being ordered.

Yesterday, a little after noon Inspector Briscoe received a message from the office of the Italian Consul that the Italian man the police were looking for was at the office. Mr. Briscoe at once proceeded to the office of the Italian Consul, which is in Church Gate Street, and there found the man answering to the description of Donat Angelo Castelino, who was accused of the murder of the baker of the s.s. Bisagno, named Maldotti Angelo, and the Police Officer made him a prisoner. He searched his person, and found an Italian currency note equal to £10 in English money, and a Bombay currency note for Rs. 10, and some small change, but no knife was found in his possession. He was then conveyed to the Prince's Dock, where he was identified by the men and officers of his ship. The accused here said that he had thrown the knife with which he stabbed the deceased into the dock. Soon after this Donat Angelo Castalino was charged by Superintendent Ingram of the Prince's and Victoria Docks at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with committing murder by causing the death of Maldotti Angelo on or about the 8th instant. The case was remanded for hearing till to-day, and the prisoner was kept in police custody locked up in one of the cells in the Esplanade Police Court.

The man Donat Angelo Castalino, it appears, after committing the deed, spent the night at a friend's residence in Bell Lane, Fort.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CRICKET CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF MATCHES IN 1890.

Versus.

Saturday, July	12th...	Bombay Gymkhana.
Monday, "	14th...	Poona Gymkhana at Poona.
Tuesday, "	15th...	
Saturday, "	26th...	Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. C.
" "	19th...	Islam C. C.
" "	26th...	Indian Marine C. C.
" "	" ...	Marine Battalion C. C.
Thursday, "	31st...	Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Saturday, Aug.	2nd...	H. M.'s Customs C. C.
" "	" ...	Baronet C. C.
Friday, "	8th...	* Igatpuri C. C,
Saturday, "	9th...	in Bombay.
" "	16th...	Marine Battalion C. C.
" "	23rd...	Garrison.
" "	" ...	Islam C. C.
Wednesday "	27th...	† *
Saturday, "	30th...	Hindoo C. C.
"	Sept. 6th...	Parsee Gymkhana.
" "	" ...	H. M.'s Customs C. C.
" "	13th...	Gloster Regt. C. C.
Tuesday, "	16th...	* Igatpuri C. C.
Wednesday "	17th...	* at Igatpuri.
Saturday, "	20th...	Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
" "	27th...	Royal Artillery C. C.
" "	" ...	Indian Marine C. C.
Thursday, Oct.	23rd...	* Garrison.

* Public holidays.

† Matches will be arranged hereafter.

HERBERT J. CLARK,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

THE LATE MR. HAROLD KING.

THE following appears in the Bombay Volunteer regimental orders by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Bombay, 10th July, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Commanding Officer has with deep regret to record the death of Lieut. Harold R. King. Lieut. King was elected an officer on the formation of the corps, and ever since he has amply justified the choice then made by its members, by his hearty co-operation in everything relating to the interests of the corps, and by his energetic attention to duty in promoting its efficiency. The loss of so good a comrade and friend will be deeply deplored by the officers and members of the Bombay Light Horse.

By Order,
S. W. C. LEATHAM, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R. Corps.

THE mansion of Mr. R. D. Sassoon, at 1, Belgrave Square, W., was the scene of a serious fire at half-past nine on the 19th ult. The electric-light wires caused the ignition of the front room on the second floor, and a serious fire was burning, when the firemen were called up. Four engines were soon on the scene, but the fire was not got under control until much damage had been caused, not only to the second floor, but to the first floor by fire and cutting away, and to the upper part of the house and the contents by heat and smoke.

THE SITUATION IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

ACCORDING to a Fort White telegram to the *Pioneer*, the Chins still keep quite quiet, and seem to have given up cutting the wire between this and No. 4 Stockade. Since the conditions of the Chief Commissioner regarding the liberation of the two Siyin prisoners have been made known to the Siyins they have sold most of their Burmese captives to the Kamhows rather than given them up to us: but they are still known to have some captives left, and unless these are surrendered in a few days, the two Siyin prisoners will be sent down under strong escort to the Myingyan Jail.

Sickness is increasing. There are now 199 Gurkhas in hospital out of a total of 394. It is with difficulty that the ordinary garrison duties are carried on owing to the paucity of men fit for duty. However, a detachment of the 38th Bengal Infantry is to be sent up shortly to relieve the Gurkhas, who will probably be sent up to garrison No. 4 and No. 5 stockades. It is to be hoped that the 38th Bengal Infantry will be able to withstand the malarious climate better; but they will arrive here at the most unhealthy time of the year.

If it is intended that a post be permanently maintained here, says the correspondent, it is high time that measures be taken to remove Fort White from its present unhealthy site to a more favourable one at a higher elevation. Several better sites can easily be found. Unless this is done, the garrison will always be rendered practically non-effective through sickness during the rainy season every year, and will consequently be unfit for hard work in the cold weather.

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

THE *Baroda Watsal*, in the course of a notice of the new Dewan of that state, Mr. Manibhai Jashbai, mentions that like many wise men, Mr. Manibhai, at an early period of his public life, was attracted by some bubble company in Bombay, the project of enterprising Ahmadabad speculators, probably at the chimerical prospect of becoming a millionaire by a few strokes of good business, during what proved to be a disastrous and eventful commercial crisis, the share mania of 1863-64. But as good luck would have it, Mr. Manibhai, it appears, was soon convinced of the futility of this unguarded step, and therefore resumed in time the course he had marked out before, scathless and without any pecuniary loss to himself. Referring to his service in Baroda, the paper says:—With distinguished antecedents, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai returned to Baroda, the scene of his former labours, in the fullness of vigour, if not in quite youthful age, but what is more to his credit is, that he has added to his capacious mind, ripe judgment and experience. As Huzur Assistant or Naib Dewan, as locally styled, D. B. Manibhai was an able coadjutor of the late Minister, who to our knowledge had great confidence in him and appreciated his great help as his deputy. This, we believe, paved the way to his present elevation to the highest office in the state; we mean the Premiership of His Highness the Gaekwad. The new Dewan has now realized the dream of his life and the anticipations of his well-wishers and friends, among whom there are Native princes, acknowledged statesmen and high British political officers of standing in the service. H. E. now enters upon a sphere of grave responsibility, on the proper working of which depends the destiny of two and half millions of mild and well-behaved Gaekwadee subjects. He has to work under a ruler who, though young in years, has indomitable courage and is happily gifted with patience, great forbearance, liberal views, placidity of temper and above all sound judgment and complete mastery over the minute details of the whole administration. The heads of departments are all tried officers of great merit. Though his Excellency has now retired from the British service, the Agent to the Governor General is ever ready to encourage and support his wise measures. His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai has, therefore, launched his future under very good conditions, and at the risk of incurring the charge of flattery, we may safely augur a brilliant administration and a long and bright career for him. This is the second instance of a Gazerathee Brahmin, and the third of a Baroda Residency native agent, wielding all the governing powers of this the largest kingdom in the western presidency.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY BRAKES.

MR. RENDELL, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, submits to the Manager of the railway a report on the trials of the rival automatic brakes of the Westinghouse and Vacuum Brake Companies which have lately been made. The two engines with which the experiments were made differ in some respects; one, No. 52, burns 4·8 per cent. less coal per train mile, and evaporates 3 per cent. less water per lb. of coal than No. 26. It therefore uses about 7·51 per cent. less water under similar circumstances.

Taking the figures which are arrived at by placing the engines on an equality, judging by their relative performances under circumstances which have no bearing on the effects produced by the working of the brakes, we have the following results:—

Consumption of coal in lbs. per train mile.	
Engine No. 52, Westinghouse	31·87
" No. 26, Vacuum	36·08
Consumption of coal per 1,000 ton miles.	
Engine No. 52, Westinghouse	237·98
" No. 26, Vacuum	259·42
Water evaporated per lb. of coal in lbs.	
Engine No. 52, Westinghouse	6·45
" No. 26, Vacuum	6·31
Water evaporated in lbs. per train mile.	
Engine No. 52, Westinghouse	205·47
" No. 26, Vacuum	227·73
Water evaporated in lbs. per 1,000 ton miles.	
Engine No. 52, Westinghouse	1,533·83
" No. 26, Vacuum	1,637·38

These results show a saving of about ten per cent. in favour of the Westinghouse brake.

Personally, says Mr. Rendell, I am of opinion that the maintenance of a vacuum by means of the ejector is not an economical method, as it certainly affects the steaming of all engines prejudicially. I am inclined to think that the production of the vacuum by means of a pump would be more economical as far as coal is concerned, but whether the interest on the additional cost of the pump and the additional friction produced and the consequent consumption of fuel and water and tear of machinery, would neutralise such saving is a matter which can only be ascertained by experiments.

I consider that any deductions made from these experiments should be made with the greatest caution, as they are in no way a fair test of the relative values of the brakes. Such experiments can only be fairly made with groups of five or six engines of the same class performing the same duty, averaging as much as possible the effect of extraneous factors, such as the efficiency of the drivers, state of the weather, condition of the machinery, &c., &c., all of which on such a trial as the one under consideration greatly modify results.

I do not intend that it should be inferred from the above remarks that I consider that either brake has had particular advantages in this case, but merely that the result of such a limited trial must be received with great caution.

During the trials both brakes have been maintained by their respective agents, and we have had little opportunity of judging how they would have fared under less experienced supervision.

As for the failures with the vacuum-brake six reports of irregularities were made in 80 trips or 4,620 miles, giving 770 miles per report.

With the Westinghouse 29 reports of irregularities were made in 120 trips or 6,814 miles, giving 234·9 miles per report.

I am decidedly of opinion that the cost of maintenance of the Vacuum brake will be very much lower than that of the Westinghouse, and that the design of the former, being simpler and less complicated, is much better suited to the requirements of this country.

It is impossible at present to give any figures as to cost of maintenance.

I have no figures before me of the cost per engine and vehicle of the Westinghouse brake as compared with the Vacuum in order to estimate the difference in interest of capital outlay.

As far as the actual brakes are concerned I believe their efficiency as brakes to be fairly equal. The consumption of coal and water is, I believe, less with the Westinghouse. The cost of repairs of maintenance is, I believe, less with the Vacuum. The Vacuum has decidedly less parts, and is the simpler brake.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	32 98	33 34	38 22	26 53
July 8, Tuesday	...	...	...	0 5
July 9, Wednesday ...	1 57	1 28	1 44	...
Total...	34 55	34 62	39 66	26 58
Total of corresponding date last year	29 84	34 26	30 44	30 19
Do. in 1888	27 43	25 89	26 20	25 46

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—The Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, A. M. Dhuramsi, K. M. Bharbhaya, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banajee.

LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.

A memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 3rd instant, forwarding letter of the 2nd idem from the Health Officer reporting that during last week the mortality had fallen to the extraordinary low rate of 16·64, and stating that although the general mortality was so low the high death-rate in some districts indicated the necessity for further sanitary effort in improvement.

The memorandum was recorded.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH VEHAR.

A letter was read from the Commissioner reporting that telephonic communication with Vehar has been established, but that, as a Department of Government, the Telegraph Department cannot enter into a contract with the Municipality, and stating that they will continue to work the line on payment of the rent in half-yearly bills in arrears.

The letter was recorded.

THE RECENT FALL OF A HOUSE IN SHAIK OOMER STREET.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Committee of 18th June, on the subject of the house which fell while in course of erection in Shaik Oomer Street.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ON BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The report by the Municipal Commissioner, from which we extract the following, was submitted:—

The Standing Committee, on the motion of the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, passed the following resolution, No. 2347, on 18th instant:—"That the Commissioner be requested to submit a special report with reference to the fall on Sunday, 8th instant, of a house in Sheikh Ali Oomer Street, while in course of erection, showing—(*a*) Whether the Inspector of Buildings had inspected the house, from time to time, while it was in course of construction and reported upon it; and, if so, what was the nature of his report or reports: (*b*) Whether it is true that the building operations were carried on on old foundations, and whether the Inspector had examined the quality of building materials, such as timber, chunam, &c.; whether the walls of the building were of the requisite thickness, &c.: (*c*) And such other information as would explain the cause of the fall of the building just completed. To the first question I answer that the Inspector did periodically examine the building, at first at intervals of about a fortnight each, and subsequently at longer intervals, but that he made no reports on it to his superiors, finding no occasion to do so; to the second, that the building was not raised on old foundations; that the Executive Engineer reports that the Inspector did periodically examine the building materials and found nothing to object to. But that the Inspector, in his evidence given at the inquest, says that he "examined it to see that none of the provisions of the Act were contravened by the builder, meaning by this, provision as to drainage, encroachments, ventilation, privies or making unauthorized projections, but not as regards the dimensions of timbers and walls," from which I am led to believe that the quality of the building materials did not enter with any particularity into his investigations.

I particularly request the Standing Committee to notice that from the evidence of the two witnesses, the Executive Engineer and the Superintendent of Buildings, which strongly supports the theory that the house fell on account of defects in the materials and faulty workmanship, it is plain that no by-laws, however elaborate, and no staff of Inspectors or system of inspection, such as could be considered reasonably to come within the means of the Municipality, could possibly have sufficed to guard against the calamity that has occurred. The facts deposed to by them ought to give a rude shock to the popular faith in the virtue of control from without by Municipal Inspectors. It is certain that no such control can provide against the use of timbers containing defects skilfully concealed as Mr. Walton describes them to have been in one instance, or faulty carpentering which can be "hid from view within a day." Two of the leading architects of Bombay, Mr. Gostling and Mr. Campbell, gave evidence at the inquest. Mr. Gostling says:—"I am of opinion that the building collapsed because it was not built in accordance with the sizes of posts and thickness of external walls provided in the schedule, Exhibit H." Mr. Gostling proceeds to furnish calculations of the weight which in this particular building the post had actually to bear. From his calculations Mr. Gostling concludes that the posts actually used were insufficient in dimensions, and (I presume) that the building application as sanctioned, which gave the sizes of posts, as under, posts 6" by 6", beams 10" by 7", joists 5" by 3," should have been rejected. Mr. Gostling's calculations and deductions are, however, traversed by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Mr. Walton, who points out that the former are altogether erroneous, and that the sanctioned dimensions of the building contained an ample margin of strength. My own opinion is that the true cause of the fall of the building is that assigned by Mr. Walton and Mr. Poondlik. It is uncontradicted, and no other theory, except Mr. Gostling's which appears to vanish under a critical examination of his figures, has been even suggested. How after hearing Mr. Walton's distinct testimony to faulty carpentering and rotten timbers, the jury can possibly have ignored the owner's responsibility, and how they can suppose that any provision of by-laws or Inspectors can protect people against the facing of an ant-eaten beam by a panel of sound wood is a problem for themselves. Mr. Walton's evidence was, in my judgment, somewhat too cursorily treated by the Coroner in his charge to the jury, while its corroboration by Mr. Poondlik was not alluded to. I would remind the Standing Committee that Mr. Walton says in his evidence, alluding to many-pieced unjointed beams which ought to have been continuous, posts let into them at the point of juncture and similar premia on ruin, that these faults, though they could have been seen while being actually put up, could soon be hidden; "by soon, I mean, within a day." Unless, therefore, there be a Municipal Inspector to every one or two houses, these things cannot be guarded against from without. The true way of guarding against them is to exact responsibility from within, by which I mean that the owner or the owner's agent for the building should be held responsible. Nothing to my mind can be more wrong or false in principle than the idea that the existence of an inspecting staff relieves owners from responsibility, as assuredly it does not prevent them from evading the law if they wish to do so. The only way to protect the public is to enlist the interest of the owner on the side of the law; this can only be done by making him primarily answerable for any breach of it. To say to him, as this verdict in effect does, that he may endanger life to any extent he pleases, whether through ignorance, rashness, carelessness, or miserliness without being held accountable for it so long as the Municipality have passed no by-laws exactly prescribing what his course is to be is to do the very reverse of what the Coroner in his concluding words to the jury described as "their not least important function, *viz.* to aid in preventing the loss of human life." I have endeavoured to show, and have proved, I hope, to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, that this calamity in Sheikh Alli Oomer Street was not one which any by-laws or Inspectors could have prevented. The verdict of the jury has caused much popular excitement, and brought a good deal of censure on the head of Municipality, but in my opinion, so far as this case is concerned, the excitement and the censure are equally inconsiderate and baseless. But it does not follow on general principles that building by-laws may not be necessary, and to this point I will give a brief consideration. In my evidence at the inquest I stated, in answer to a question put by the Coroner that I was not prepared to say that by-laws were necessary. As the Standing Committee are aware, certain by-laws are now under consideration, but these have nothing whatever to do with the stability of the buildings. Their object is to bring all new buildings, wherever built, into line with the requirements of section 348 of the Act. No by-laws are in existence and none are proposed for the purpose of prescribing in the words of section 461 (*c*) the "structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings, and for securing stability." There appears to be a strong feeling among men who ought to be competent judges that such by-laws are needed. The reason why what all the witnesses call the "schedule" was omitted to be printed on the reverse of the building applications under the new Act of 1888, though it had invariably accompanied them under the old Acts, is that section 344 (2) prescribes exactly what shall be printed on "the reverse of every such form of notice" (popularly called building application), "or on a separate paper supplied "therewith," and that is "a copy of section 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348 and 349, and of all by laws made under clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of section 461 at the "time in force." But, I believe, there is no reason why in addition I could not supply applicants with the particulars which the old schedule contained, and I may inform the Standing Committee that I have desired that the old practice shall be resumed, and that the schedule, with some additions framed by Mr. Walton shall again form an integral portion of the information as to the requirements of the law which is contained in the printed forms of building applications, or more correctly notices. It is a mistake to suppose that the Commissioner has no power to enforce this schedule. Under section 346 he has the power to disapprove of any building * * * "by reason that the same will * * * be *unsafe*." Under section 340 he may "require the production of such further particulars and details as *he may deem necessary*." These two sections read together confer a very wide discretion, and I believe cover pretty nearly all the ground that by-laws could cover. The Commissioner may persist in disapproval of a building which does not satisfy the schedule requirements on the ground that it will be unsafe. Further, in reference to the Commissioner's power to suspect and to interfere with a building in course of erection, a careful study of sections 350, 351, 352, and 353, which are included in the Act under the general sub-head of "inspection" will show that the Commissioner has exceedingly wide powers in that behalf and nothing can be more delusive than to suppose that when once a building has been sanctioned and is being erected, the Commissioner is debarred from supervision or interference except under section 354 when the building is in a ruinous or dangerous state. Not only may the Commissioner intervene while building is going on, but "he may (*vide* section 353) at any time within three months after completion thereof by written notice, specify any matter in respect of which the erection of such building * * * may be in contravention of any provision of this Act * * * and require the person * * * to cause anything done contrary to such provision * * * to be amended, &c." Sections 351 and 352 also require the Commissioner to proceed by written notice, but under section 350 he may inspect a building without notice; if an emergency arises, he can then proceed under section 354. It was in consideration of the provisions of the law which I have thus hurriedly enumerated that I deposed at the inquest that I was "not prepared to say that by-laws were necessary." I spoke with deliberation and after consulting the Municipal Solicitors. I am of opinion, however, that they are "advisable," for it is distinctly preferable that whatever limitations may be or are imposed on builders should be imposed by the governing body of the city, *viz.* the Corporation, and not by executive order. But I would again say, for the point cannot be too often insisted on, that by-laws are not the only, or even approximately the best, safeguard to the public against ignorant or fraudulent builders. The only real security lies in making the interest of the owner or his agent identical with the interest of the public, that is, in rendering the public safety an object of as much importance to him as to them, and that can be achieved in no other way than by holding him responsible for structural deficiencies. I will make no more than a passing reference to Mr. Walton's opinion that the number of Inspectors in the Building Department is insufficient, an op

been in existence. Let us now see what the Municipal Commissioner has got to say on the subject, what is the use of wide powers of inspection and interference claimed by the Municipal Commissioner under the Act, unless they are actually *enforced* by the building department? What then does the building department do? It looks purely after municipal interests. It looks after set-backs and set-forwards, it looks after encroachments, it regulates ventilation and drainage and the position of privies, it supervises unauthorised projections, such as balconies and galleries. But what does it do for the public safety for the stability of houses and the security of the lives of their dwellers? Absolutely nothing, I venture to say, though this is, in my opinion, its *primary* duty. The Commissioner speaks of the owner's responsibility. I don't think the notion is at all general that the existence of the inspecting staff relieves owners from responsibility. I agree with the Commissioner that the primary responsibility in respect of bad materials and deviations from sanctioned plans is the owner's. If house-owners or builders were held responsible for these faults, and a few examples made of them, jerry-building in Bombay would, it seems to me, be greatly put a stop to. But who is to see that rotten materials are used or that the owner has departed from the plan? Here, again, I say, that competent and vigilant municipal supervision is needed to fix this primary responsibility on the owner's head. I now come to municipal building by-laws. The Commissioner is of opinion that by-laws are not necessary though they are advisable. He thinks that the present provisions of the municipal Act give ample powers to him for the intervention of the Municipality in all building operations. But as long as competent and vigilant supervision is not actually enforced, and while the officers of the building department hold, though they hold wrongly, that they cannot deal with decayed timbers and diminished walls until by-laws are passed, it is on all accounts desirable that no time should be lost in framing, considering, and passing the necessary by-laws. There is a long history of these municipal by-laws; but the long and short of it is, that during the last nine years, the consideration of by-laws has for some reason or other been postponed. The by-laws would doubtless have been in existence if the municipal executive had pointed out the urgent need of passing them, nay, had pressed on the Corporation passing them, as they press it in other urgent matters. But now that the sense of the public has been awakened to their necessity, it is to be hoped that the Corporation will lose no time in taking up the question of by-laws and dealing with them in the interest as well of the stability and safety of buildings as those of the municipality. In conclusion, I take leave to say that the public is indebted to Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, for the very searching inquiry that was made before the jury—an inquiry which has brought to light the defective manner in which building operations are at present carried on in Bombay. He then moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with a report as to the measures he had adopted to give practical effect to sections 343, 344, 346, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, and 354, of the building regulations in Chapter XII. of Act III. of 1888 as regards new buildings in course of erection; and that the Commissioner be requested to submit draft building by-laws providing for the erection of safe buildings, and providing also for competent and vigilant inspection with a view to their stability while in course of erection; that the Standing Committee also resolved that the Municipal Secretary be requested to print and circulate the memorandum he has prepared, giving a history of the by-laws."

Mr. Carroll thought it was very necessary to have those by-laws as soon as possible. Bombay was very far behind in this respect.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that when the building came to grief the dimensions were found to be much less than in the application. If the inspector did visit the building every fortnight as he said, was it not his duty to have seen that the order on the back of the application was carried out. It seemed to him that had not been looked into.

The Municipal Commissioner thought Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was wrong in the facts. They knew what Mr. Walton had said regarding it, and surely they could not sanction such expenditure as would be entailed in the appointment of so many inspectors as would be required to inspect every building in the city every twenty-four hours, while it was in course of construction.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: But were there not instructions on the back of the application, and was it not the duty of the inspector to see them carried out?

The Municipal Commissioner said they would be, but in this case they were not.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Javerilal next moved that the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1391, dated 21st May last, be rescinded, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit the returns of houses that fell down monthly as heretofore which was also carried.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A letter was read from the Commissioner regarding land purchased by him for the extension and improvement of the Victoria Gardens; from which letter we extract the following:—

Four plots have been actually purchased, that is to say, the price has been paid or agreed to. They are—1. 13,665 square yards from the Royal Flour Mill Co., which will cost, all told, Rs. 34,162-8-0. 2. 18,745 square yards from the Bhatia Mill Co., at a cost of Rs. 53,015. 3. 27,871 square yards from Mr. Merwanji H. Dubash, at a cost of Rs. 85,200. 4. 14,383 square yards from Bai Ratanbai at a total cost of Rs. 65,755-9-9, which includes filling. The total of the sums given is Rs. 2,38,133-1-9.

(2.) Large deductions, however, have to be made to arrive at the amount, which is debitable to the grant of Rs. 1,80,000. On plot No. 1, belonging to the Flour Mill, stood a bungalow and a chawl, which have been included in the purchase.

(3.) A very large deduction must also be made from the price paid for Bai Ratanbai's land. The proposal at present entertained is to sell off the portion fronting on Parel Road to make a small road behind the land thus disposed of, altogether allotting to road and frontages 4,249 square yards, and to devote the remaining 10,074 square yards to stables for the Health Department. The price of the latter portion, therefore, amounting, with filling, to Rs. 46,120-0-6 will be debitable to the 1½ lakh loan for "Health Department bullock stables and quarters for scavengers," which has been included in the recent loan application to Government, and must be deducted from the sum of Rs. 65,755-9-9, which Bai Ratanbai's land will have cost when it has been filled in.

(4). A further deduction must also be made by debit to the 15 lakhs loan for new roads, of the price of land and frontages acquired for—(*a*) Connaught Road. (*b.*) The proposed branch road from Connaught Road to Parel Road. (*c.*) The small road already referred to west of the Health Department stables. (*d.*) The portion of land out of that included in the plot purchased from the Flour Mills, which is to be exchanged with Mr. Sassoon for land for the Connaught Road. The total area of land to be thus accounted for is 20,177 square yards and rateably to cost its value is Rs. 60,551. A true balance of Rs. 52,613 remains out of the grant of Rs. 1,80,000, but until sanction is received to the allotment of the different portions of the expenditure to their proper heads of account, the grant is considerably exceeded.

(5.) Having thus with, I hope, adequate clearness given an account of what has passed, I now proceed to deal with what remains to be done. The Corporation will, of course, not be content to stay where they are. The first step to the completion of the general scheme of extension and improvement is the acquisition of the two plots of ground, belonging, one to Mr. Damodar Tapidas, the other partly to Sir D. M. Petit, and partly to several joint owners. The acquisition of the latter under Act X of 1870 has been already sanctioned, but it is useless to proceed with it unless I am assured that funds will be forthcoming. The area is 9,165 square yards, or thereabouts, and the area of Mr. Damodar Tapidas' land, approximately 29,942. I consider that the whole of both ought to obtained for about Rs. 2,10,000. A very large proportion of this, however, will be debitable to the 15 lakhs loan for roads, if the roads, as originally designed by Mr. Ollivant and now formally proposed by me, are sanctioned. The number of square yards of land which will go into these roads and frontages is 23,602, at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,17,969. The sum, therefore, which *prima facie* requires to be provided by a special grant is Rs. 92,031. But as I have pointed out above (para. 4) there is a true balance, supposing my porposals to be sanctioned, of Rs. 52,613 out of the original grant of Rs. 1,80,000. The actual further sanction now needed is, therefore, one of Rs. 39,418 only, or in round figures Rs. 39,500. Putting the roads out of the question, the whole of the ground by which the gardens have been, or are (I hope) to be extended, will have been acquired for rather less than 2 lakhs and a quarter, and even this sum will be largely reduced when the frontages are sold off. This statement of the case will, I trust, prove satisfactory. (6). Mr. Ollivant has already laid down the lines on which the external boundaries of the new land should be dealt with, and I merely follow his steps in proposing that the Connaught Road, which is the cross road from Ghoropdeo to Parel Roads, should form the northern boundary of the Gardens, and that to the north of it a sufficient space should be left out of the Municipal ground to give line of frontages 100 feet deep or thereabouts. From a point which it is difficult to indicate without a reference to the plan, but which is in Mr. Merwanji H. Dubash's land, a branch road 40 feet wide, is to run from Connaught to Parel Road, following for most of its length the line of the existing public passage. It will have frontages on the south, measuring over 4,055 sauare yards, on the north of it will lie the Health Department stables, the cross road west of them, and the 3,000 square yards of frontage on Parel Road. I have not included the latter area of frontages within the land which should be brought to account against the 15 lakhs loan, because they have not been acquired in connection with any new road.

It was then resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction—(*a*) Rs. 4,075 from the grant of Rs. 5,000 in the current year's budget for quarters for the garden, staff, and keepers, zoological collection, Victoria Gardens, for the purchase of the chawl and bungalow referred to in para. 2 of the Commissioner's letter No. 4715 A of 10th June 1890; (*b*) the exchange with Mr. Sassoon of 1,707 square yards of ground out of the area purchased from the Flour Mills Company in return for 1,307 square yards of ground belongiug to him, and required for road extension; (*c*) the payment of Rs. 65,755-9-9 from surplus cash balance for 1,463 square yards of land purchased from Bai Ratanbai, with the filling in of the same, the sum to be adjusted as proposed in para. 3 of the Commissioner's letter of 10th June; (*d*) the laying out of the public streets referred to in para. 6 of the same letter and naming them respectively Connaught Road and Sussex Road; (*e*) the adjustment against the loan of 15 lakhs for new roads in Agripada and elsewhere which has been applied for of the sums proposed to be so debited in para. 4 of the same letter; (*f*) the purchase at a cost of Rs. 250,000, of land belonging to Mr. Damodar Tapidas and others, and referred to in para. 5 of the same letter, and the adjustment of the amount as therein proposed, a further sum of Rs. 6,00,000 being sanctioned out of surplus cash balance for the purpose; that the Commissioner estimates the area of frontages available for sale will be as follows:—

	Square yards.
Connaught Road	18,829·31
Sussex Road	4,055·53
Parel Road	2,022·22
	24,907·06

That in the opinion of the Standing Committee the building sites which will be available on the Connaught Road should not be occupied in buildings of an inferior or squalid character, and should be of a uniform character.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE CASE AGAINST P. M. MODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court] yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case, in which Pestonjee Munoherjee Mody, carrying on business under the title of P. M. Mody and Co., stands charged at the instance of Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that office, in reference to a fire which occurred in his premises in Apollo Street, in November 1889.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Payne, appeared to prosecute; the accused being represented by Mr. Craigie.

Abdool Hoosein Tyab Ally, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said: I am a mill supplier, and also the proprietor of a twist mill. I own a godown near the Byculla Club, which I let to the accused on the 22nd July, 1889. He does not now occupy it. He gave it up on the 3rd March 1890. I used to go to my workshop, which adjoins the godown, daily.

Mr. Budroodeen: Did the accused store any goods in that godown?—Yes, I saw some cranes there, but I do not know what other goods were stored there, as I did not go inside it. I know a man, named Pundit Rameshwar; he is my servant, and is employed at my workshop. I have known the accused for about fifteen years, and have had business transactions with him.

Cross-examined.—I have always found the accused fair and honest in his dealings. I deal in the same kind of goods as the accused. I knew his shop in Apollo Street before the fire. I was frequently in the habit of going to that shop. I was not there on the day of the fire, but used to go there every two or four days. The accused when last I visited his shop had the place full of goods, worth about Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Craigie: That is only your estimate? Yes. The value might have been over Rs. 60,000. I feel tolerably sure that the value was not less than Rs. 50,000. The credit of the accused was good at the time of the fire. I had no reason to believe that he was in pecuniary difficulties, for up to that time he had met his liabilities promptly, so far as I know.

Re-examined.—I am not a friend of the accused. I never saw any altercation or disputes, when I saw money paid to persons in Mr. Mody's shop.

Mr. Budroodeen: Have you seen the accused since the commencement of these proceedings.

Mr. Craigie objected as the question was not relevant.

His Worship, in allowing the question, intimated that if a strong *prima facie* was made out he should send the case to the Sessions.

Witness: I went to the shop about 20 or 25 days ago to buy a grinding stone, but the only conversation I had with him was in reference to that purchase.

Mr. A. H. Levy recalled and further cross-examined, said: The mail of the 25th October was delivered in Bombay on the morning of the 11th November. I cannot say for certain if I went to the shop of the accused on that morning.

Pundit Rameshwar Sadaram, examined by Mr. Tyabjee, said: I was a foreman over the servants of Abdool Hoosein Tyab Ally. I told Mr. Payne that from the time I entered that service up to three months ago that there were always goods in the godown. While I was in the service of Abdool Hoosein, I heard one evening that there was a fire in the Fort.

Mr. Craigie said he had no wish to cross-examine the witness.

Pheroshaw Pallonjee, a furniture dealer, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said he knew the accused, and one Shamjee Lilladhar. He let a godown in the Bajee Pala Street to Shamjee, who let it to the accused. That godown is not now in the occupation of the accused. It is now occupied by Shamjee. He did not know what transactions there were between the accused and Shamjee. When the godown was let to Mr. Mody, it contained such goods as were sold by shipchandlers. They were packed up, so he could not specify them. When the fire occurred in Apollo Street, the godown was in the occupation of the accused. There were goods in it at that time. Witness had never been to the Apollo Street shop before it was burnt down. He made a statement to Mr. Payne which was correct, and had been signed by the witness, but he had not stated to that gentleman that there were leather hose and rubber pipes in the Bajee Pala Street godown, but said such articles were in another shop, at the corner of the street. Witness had not told Mr. Payne that he had seen these articles in the shop on the day of the fire. He specified no time. He did not state that the goods were taken away on the 31st January, he said on that date they vacated the godown. When the accused did so the goods were removed by his men. There was a board bearing the accused's name put up over the corner shop. The accused had a shop there at the present time, but the board had been removed since the fire.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next at 11 a.m.

THE English Parliament has met in many places besides Westminster. It has met in convent and in castle, and the most important, perhaps, of all our Parliaments met in a field. Magna Charta was passed in a meadow. We are not aware, however, that the place of its assembly was ever a public-house. But the Austrian Delegation, having no House of its own beyond the Leitha, is holding its sittings at Buda-Pesth in the Hotel Hungaria.

IT is rumoured at Rawalpindi that one of the objects of the forthcoming camp of exercise is to test the capabilities of the various railways, particularly those near the frontier, to transport large bodies of troops at very short notice. That the experiment, if carried out, would be a useful one, goes without saying; but, writes the Lahore military paper, we do not envy Government the task of deciding whether it should be tried or not. A rehearsal of the railway part of the mobilization has, we know, been talked of for a long time; but the magnitude of the bill which would have to be paid, even for a partial trial, on a scale sufficient to be a practical test, has caused the postponement of the idea hitherto; and we do not believe that anything of the sort has been really decided upon yet.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell f most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENTS.

SIXTH DAY.

THE Nawab Akbar Jung, C. I. E., the City Kotwal, was the first witness called this morning, and examined by Mr. Rudra, said:—I have made no personal enquiry into this case, but I am aware of the enquiries made by my subordinates. The Ameen, Mir Ensoofally, made the enquiries; it is his own duty to make enquiries, and I also told him to do so. I cannot say where the Ameen made the enquiries, nor do I know when he made the enquires, but he sent me the *punchnama* the next day after the collision occurred. I sent the *punchnama* to the Nawab Intesar Jung, because he wanted to know what had happened. I sent it privately, not officially. I am not directly under the orders of the Nawab Intesar Jung.

I only made enquiries of the Ameen himself since I received the report, further than that I know nothing. I may have spoken to the Minister about the matter, but I made no written report.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity Mr. Jamshedjee Furdonjee, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister, was next called. He said: Personally I received no report from the Kotwal regarding this matter, but the Minister must have received a written report from the Kotwal. I did not see any report from the Kotwal to the Minister about this case. I addressed a letter to Lieutenant Gallie about this case. I forget the date, but it is on the letter. This is the letter (letter shown to witness). In this letter I refer to the Police Commissioner's report either verbal or written, but I never saw the report. I wrote under instructions from the Minister personally, and Nawab Intesar Jung was present at the time when the Minister's instructions were given to me. I have not seen the *punchnama* before. In my letter I said that "it would appear that the animal threw off its rider after passing the Bund;" I wrote this under instructions. I meant by "passing the Bund" the whole length of the Bund. I understand the Bund to end on this side (Shapurwadi side) of his Highness's Sifabad Palace. Personally I cannot say whether "the horse threw off its rider after passing the Bund" is correct. In that letter I also stated "to avoid a recurrence of a similar nature Colonel Nevill, Commanding the Regular Troops, has been requested to exercise great care in the selection of horses for escort purposes," but when I wrote this I had no particular idea of the character of the horse the accused rode; I was told it was a runaway. I wrote that under instructions.

When I wrote it I did not mean that he was personally responsible, but that he was only asked to exercise great care in the selection of horses for escort purposes.

In this letter you also state "it is evident that on the horse becoming unmanageable it was impossible for the rider to return the sword to its sheath."

Were you told of any effort in that direction?—I was not told so, but it was the Minister's own personal opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Did the Minister tell you to write to the officers and to express his regret for the accident that had taken place?—Yes, and to ask how they were.

Why did you not do so that morning?—Because I did not know who the officers were.

Now, at that time, had you the slightest idea that it was alleged that an attack had been made on any of the offices?—Oh, no.

Captain Henry Bailey, the Commanding Officer of his Highness the Nizam's African Guards, said:—The accused belongs to my regiment. I held a preliminary orderly room enquiry with reference to this affair on Tuesday morning, and the formal enquiry when I took down the statements on Wednesday morning. At the preliminary enquiry, I just ascertained whether the trooper was to blame or not, from the prisoner and the parties forming the escort. I examined the same persons the next day. I did not communicate the result of my preliminary enquiry officially to the Commander of the forces. I was sent for by Colonel Nevill on Tuesday evening late, and he asked me if I knew anything, and I told him that I had not made a thorough investigation, but that I was informed the trooper's horse had bolted and the affair was an accident. This must have been between 7 and 8 in the evening. I was not in a position to tell him the spot where the accident actually happened. From my enquiry on Tuesday, I did not ascertain the exact place from where the horse had bolted, but I discovered that it was somewhere near the end of the Bund, close to the police chowky on the Chudderghaut side. I was also informed on Tuesday that the sower was one of the outriders. I examined the accused and the trooper Fareed bin Abdoola. I don't remember that either the accused or Fareed bin Abdoola indicated the place from which the horse bolted. The next day they did. On Tuesday when I made the enquiry they did not tell me the cause of the horse bolting, but they did the next day. They indicated that the horse bolted somewhere in the middle of the Bund. I did not go and inspect the place, but I made a formal report to my Commandant after Wednesday's enquiries. My Adjutant, Lieut. Green, and my Native staff were present at the formal inquiry made. I reported that the thing was purely an accident on the same day. I mentioned in the report that the horse was stopped near Captain Long's house—the house in which Captain Southerland died.

I understood you to say that you examined the whole of the escort?

I only took three statements down in writing, that of the accused, Fareed bin Abdoola, and the Sergeant of the escort.

Was there an immediate difference between the result of your enquiry on Tuesday and on Wednesday?—There was. I understood on Tuesday the outrider had got out of position by taking the wrong road at the fork, and in endeavouring to come back into his position the horse bolted, and on Wednesday I discovered that the horse became restive and bolted from the middle of the Bund, and that he collided with a tonga.

How long was the accused in the service?—He has been a trooper boy for about 9 years and a trooper for 2 or 3 years. Have you seen his horse?—Yes, but that was not his horse that he rode on that occasion. I cannot say to which trooper it belongs without making a reference. It is an old but fiery steed. He has often been on escort duty before, but has never to my knowledge, been the cause of such a catastrophe. He might have a hard mouth, but I have never heard any complaints about the animal.

Are these men of yours generally well behaved?—As good as can be expected. There are good, bad, and indifferent men amongst them. I have never heard anything against my men when they were on escort duty.

Are they respectful to their officers?—Yes they are.

Was not there an occasion when they attacked one of your officers?—They never attacked or assaulted one of the officers, but they crowded together for the purpose of making a complaint.

Did the officer complain that he was attacked?—Not to my knowledge.

In your report to Colonel Nevill you say "I find the occurrence was purely an accident, caused by one of the outrider's horse having bolted in the direction of the Lines of the regiment at the South end of the tank Bund near the police station." What did you understand, from the men you examined, the position to be? I did not mean that the horse bolted from that spot. I meant that direction all along the Bund coming down. I think it does convey that meaning.

At this stage the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour, and on re-assembling, the President said: You need not cross-examine the witness, Mr. Inverarity, unless you like, as we find the evidence of this witness to be entirely in favour of the accused.

Mr. Inverarity: I will just ask him one or two questions, Sir. Is the accused one of the best behaved among your men?—Yes, and has a perfectly clear defaulter sheet.

Was it on account of his good conduct that he was placed on escort duty and sent to Bombay as one of the escort?—Yes.

Mr. Rudra asked you about an attack being made on one of your officers. How long ago was that?—About twelve years ago.

Has he always given you the same account of the collision?—Yes.

In re-examination witness stated that the statements made by his men followed his report to Colonel Nevill.

The Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah (Syed Hoosein Belgrami) Director of Public Instruction, and Private Secretary to his Highness the Nizam, was next called and swore that a letter was addressed to him by Colonel Nevill. It was an informal letter addressed to him in his private capacity of Private Secretary. The purport of the letter was explained to his Highness by himself, and he afterwards left it at his Excellency the Minister's. The letter was afterwards corrected by Colonel Nevill verbally. It happened in this way: he called on Colonel Nevill, on Tuesday evening, the 17th ultimo to ask him if he had made any enquiry, and also to ask him what the result was of such enquiry. The Colonel said he had asked Captain Baily to enquire, but Tuesday being a holiday he, (the Colonel) did not think the enquiry could be made until the offices opened, but that he would let him (the witness) know, when Captain Bailey came, what had been done. He then went away, and on his return home he found Colonel Nevill's letter awaiting him. And since then Colonel Nevill had told him that the letter did not contain the result of the full enquiry, and could not say that the contents were quite correct; the Colonel did not tell him in what way the result of the enquiry differed from the statement in the letter. Colonel Nevill did not address any more letters to him on the subject, or to his knowledge, to the Nizam.

The letter was then read and ran as follows:—

Sifabad, 17th June, 1890.

My dear Syed Hussein,

Captain H. Bailey came a few minutes after you left. He has enquired in the case of the accident which took place last Sunday evening, caused by one of his Highness the Nizam's escort, which belonged to the A. C. Guards.

The leading file were going from the—this—end of the Bund, where his Highness's carriage took the road to Sifabad—when the leading file saw this they turned round and galloped back to rejoin their position in the escort—in doing so one of their horses ran away and came into contact—grazed the ponies of a tonga, which was going to Secunderabad and so the accident. The horse did not pull up until it got to the Naka in Sifabad near the Railway bridge. The rider of the bolting horse must have hit the cross-bar of the tonga as his knee is injured.

The *Deccan Times* story must be wrong, as a trooper, on a bolting horse, could not possibly hit with his sword, at any one inside a tonga, and the trooper declares he never hit at any one, as all he could do was to try and stop his horse.

This horse has often been on escort duty before and never misbehaved himself. Will you kindly express my sorrow and that of the Officers of the African Cavalry Guards to his Highness for this most unfortunate accident:—Yours sincerely,

R. NEVILL, Colonel.

In cross-examination witness stated that all official communications pass between Colonel Nevill and the Minister, and not direct between the Colonel and the Nizam. And the proceedings of the enquiry were forwarded to Mr. Furdonjee, the Private Secretary to the Minister, and not to him at all. This letter was written to him (witness) in consequence of a private enquiry made by him in Colonel Nevill's house. The letter was shown to Mr. Rudra the same evening, as Mr. Rudra went to him for information as the correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and he gave all he had. He did not show the letter to either of the Lieutenants.

At this stage the court adjourned till noon on Monday, when Colonel Nevill's evidence will be taken.

SEVENTH DAY.

On the court assembling on Monday morning, Mr. Rudra rose and addressed the court. He said: Before the proceedings commence, I would draw your attention to a paragraph in the *Deccan Times* of yesterday Extraordinary issue, which runs as follows:—"At this stage the court adjourned for a quarter of an hour, and on re-assembling, the President said: "You need not cross-examine the witness, Mr. Inverarity, unless you like, as we find the evidence of this witness to be entirely in favour of the accused." I would ask if this is correct.

The President: Yes, those are correct words to that effect were used, with the addition "to save time!"

Mr. Rudra: Such being the case, it will be impossible for me to proceed with the case any further, since the expression of the Court's view as to the character of the evidence tendered at this stage is fatal to our interests. I was consulted by Lieutenant Gallie with reference to the course he should adopt now, and I have, after careful consideration, advised him to withdraw. And as I am authorized for my action I produce his letter. The court will observe the letter not only cancels my power to appear but also Mr. FitzPatrick's, and we accordingly withdraw. I would add that at the time this remark was made neither myself nor Mr. FitzPatrick was present in court.

Mr. Inverarity: Will you, Sir, let me see that letter, as I haven't learnt the effect of it.

The letter was shown to the learned counsel and read as follows:—

My dear Mr. Rudra,—I see from the *Deccan Times* "Extraordinary" to-day that the court addressed the following remark to the counsel for the prisoner—"You need not cross-examine the witness, Mr. Inverarity, unless you like, as we find the evidence of this witness entirely in favour of the accued." Please enquire from the court if this statement is correct, and if it is so, it is useless for you to proceed with any further, and I direct you and Mr. FitzPatrick to withdraw from the case.—Yours sincerely,

A LOCKHART GALLIE.

P. S.—You may deliver this letter to the court as an authority for your action.

July 6th, 1890. A. L. G.

Mr. Inverarity: I don't find from the letter that Mr. Gallie withdrew his complaint or authorizes Mr. Rudra to withdraw it. In other words, Mr. Gallie does not wish his counsel to appear any further. It is a matter of little interest to me whether Mr. Gallie wishes to be represented in this case, or whether he wishes Mr. Rudra to appear or not.

The President: Your words, Mr. Rudra, were, "you advised Mr. Gallie to withdraw from the case"?

Mr. Rudra: I did not advise Mr. Gallie to withdraw the complaint, but to have nothing more to do with the case.

Mr. Inverarity: The effect of Mr. Rudra's statement with regard to the remark made by the court, which is a proper and justifiable remark, is that he and his client consider the court denies justice in this case.

The court, at this stage, issued a summons to Mr. Gallie to appear, and adjourned for his presence till 2 o'clock.

The court re-assembled a little after 2 o'clock, when neither the complainant nor his counsel put in an appearance.

The bailiff of the court was sworn and he affirmed that he served the summons on Lieut. Gallie at half-past six that morning.

The President then said: We presume from the absence of Mr. Gallie that he has acted on the advice of his counsel and withdrawn from the case. Mr. Gallie was called and was not present; the court therefore holds an adjournment *sine die* to consider what action it should take in the case. We consider that Mr. Gallie has been very ill-advised.

Mr. Inverarity: As my client has been in prison for about three weeks, I should like to be heard before the court passes any judgment. My client shall not consent to any withdrawal of the complainant, unless Mr. Gallie admits that he wishes to withdraw the complaint, because he believes he is mistaken in the view he took of the occurrence. If no such admission is made, Sir, I should ask to be heard on the procedure which my client is entitled to insist upon.

The court then adjourned, but before leaving the court premises, a letter was received from Lieutenant Gallie, the purport of which was that he declined to attend the court.

MR. PERCVAL SPENCER made a successful parachute descent at Surabaya, in Netherlands India, early last month, but the balloon vanished out of sight, and proves to be irretrievably lost. At the suggestion of several residents of that city, Mr. Spencer has made an appeal to the inhabitants for subscriptions to make good his loss.

IT will probably surprise some of our readers, observes the *Deccan Times*, that the mother of Sir Salar Jung the First, is not only still living, but is both active and strong yet, and takes great interest in all the affairs of the family and her share of the work and responsibilities attaching to the large estates now administered for the family by a committee of management. The old lady is over ninety years of age. The dowager Lady Salar Jung, the wife of the great Minister, who is also still living, is, as most of our readers are aware, the sister of Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Minister of Justice of these dominions, familiarly known in these parts as Sir Francis.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 28th June was 161 against 152 and 154 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 40. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 6 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 41 and 16, respectively, against 44 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·3 per mille per annum, against 20·8, the mean of the last five years.

THAT scare about the possibility of the sewage from Benares poisoning the inhabitants of Patna and Calcutta, has had a longer life than it ought to have had, says the Allahabad paper. Although the information easily available might have been expected to render him panic-proof, the Sanitary Commissioner at head-quarters caught the contagion and went so far as to propose that the Government of India should institute a formal inquiry into the matter. It occurred to the Government, however, before taking this course, to ask what there was to inquire into, and as they found nothing, Dr. Rice's proposals have wisely been dropped. There never was a more groundless alarm.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD HARRIS.

THE refusal by Lord Harris, says the *Indu Prakash*, to receive the deputation and address, which he had agreed to receive, from the Provincial Conference, has been made a subject of much angry criticism by some of our contemporaries, but we think we are ourselves to blame in this matter rather than his Excellency the Governor. Our information is that his Excellency the Governor is showing remarkable earnestness and energy in his work, a conspicuous spirit of conciliation, and a desire to sift and understand the merits of public questions and to consult public opinion. His Lordship's graceful reversal of the orders to increase the fees in the Deccan College shows his readiness to do justice when the merits of a question are properly placed before him. The commissioners, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Chatfield, and Dr. Mackichan, who reported against the enhancement, deserve our thanks indeed, but the Governor who appointed the commission and who reversed his first orders in compliance with the commission's report, deserves more thanks. This circumstance indicates that his Lordship is accessible to the influence of public opinion, and if a proper effort is made to approach his Excellency it is likely to be successful.

EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—Last year, Mr. Ollivant persuaded the Corporation to grant him Rs. 30,000 for trial of electric lighting in the city. That body by a majority sanctioned the grant. Tenders, accordingly, were invited. These were lately considered by the Standing Committee. For nearly an hour the members racked their brains with the merits of the various offers. It did not, however, strike any member that eletric lighting was not a question of pressing necessity. Bombay is quite content with her gas-light. Under the new contract she has been able to secure a larger number of lights than before. There is nowhere any complaint touching darkness, albeit that the gas is inferior. This, too, under the new contract will be of superior quality. No doubt, it may be conceded that electric light, if it could be had about the same cost, might be preferable. But the important issue at the present juncture is whether it is wise to spend Rs. 30,000 on the luxury of a trial light when it is deemed highly necessary to construct drains in certain localities in the city which remain, according to the Health Officer, more or less surrounded all the year round with large pools of sewage, the hot bed of fatal fevers, the mortality from which has, as is well known, greatly increased beyond the quinquennial average.

SIR THEODORE HOPE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

We are glad, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, to read the very able discourse of Sir Theodore Hope on the system of Indian railways before the Society of Arts. The paper is full of interesting and instructive matter, and is another specimen of that minute mastery of details and the roughness for which our late Public Works Minister was so well-known in this country. He confined himself to two aspects of the Indian railways, namely, (1) their why and wherefore; and (2) the utility for the artist and the painter and the poet. As to the latter Sir Theodore is of opinion that with the immense facilities now afforded by our system of railways, Englishmen could do the whole of India within four months and add to their knowledge of art by visiting architectural structures on the way. Indian art ought to be familiarised to the nations of the West by personal travel. Thus railways afford ample food for those who would enjoy the æsthetics of life. We can never be blind to their beneficient influence on the material prosperity of the country. The railways have revolutionised Indian civilisation. They alone have made Indian National Congresses a reality. They alone have been slowly uniting Indians of all races. They have also been instrumental in exploding that myth about India being merely a geographical expression.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The paper on the rationale of railways in India, read by Sir Theodore Hope, before the Society of Arts on 12th June last, is not only interesting but instructive. It may be observed without the slightest fear of contradiction that the continued interest which has been evinced by the public generally, especially by the mercantile community, both in India and England, since 1880, in the system of Indian railways and its development, is in a very large measure to be attributed to the Government of that truly great and good Viceroy, Lord Ripon. Having completely restored confidence among the people by the evacuation of Kandahar and the establishment of friendly relations with Abdur Rehman, Lord Ripon turned his attention to the pressing domestic reforms which the circumstances of the country and the exigencies of the State itself loudly demanded.

LORD REAY'S FINAL OVATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—So Lord Reay has had at last his final ovation. The Northbrook Club has done well in welcoming him back after five years of eventful governorship. It was wise of the promoters of the welcome dinner to have eschewed all political controversies. Lord Reay is reported to have remarked that when he dies Bombay will be found engraven on his heart. Bombay responds and says ditto. Her leading citizens declare that Reay is engraven on *their* hearts also, next to Elphinstone and Frere.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The last days of Lord Reay in Bombay were marked by the loyal and enthusiastic addresses that were delivered to him by princes and people to testify their gratitude and affection towards a righteous and sympathetic governor and by the entertainments given in his honour by distinguished representatives of the Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan communities. Lord Reay's entrance in London has also been happily signalised by a banquet given in his honour by the Northbrook Club. Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Connaught, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Childers and Mr. Bryce, and two hundred other notable gentlemen, we are told, attended the banquet, which seems to have passed off most brilliantly. Those of us who watched with care Lord Reay's career in India know for certain that, despite the idle vapourings of malicious critics, the judgment of history will render full justice to the dominant features of his administration. The Duke of Connaught bore personal testimony to the trying circumstances and exceptional difficulties under which Lord Reay had to labour and the encomiums his Royal Highness conferred upon him were richly deserved. Lord Northbrook declared that Lord Reay's administration was an unqualified success, notably so in his policy of railway development. Lady Reay's services were also suitably acknowledged. Lord Reay dwelt upon the necessity of improving the water-supply of India, which is certainly a question of growing importance and bore personal witness to the loyal desire of the people of this country to uphold the strength of the empire. The sentiment of genuine affection and gratitude which found such notable expression in Bombay on the eve of his departure seems to have left an abiding impression on his mind and it was but natural that in the course of his reply he was led to declare with visible signs of emotion that "Bombay" would be found engraved on his heart in his last days in this world.

The *Native Opinion* says:—We are glad to learn that the very eminent services of Lord Reay have been splendidly acknowledged by such high authorities as the Dukes of Clarence and Connaught, Lords Kimberley and Northbrook, Sir A. Hardinge, Sir Grant Duff, and a host of others at the Northbrook club dinner. The Duke of Clarence being a pleasure-visitor in this country his observations may not count for much, but his uncle's remarks, himself being a collaborateur of Lord Reay's for sometime in the administration of this province, ought to convince the British public that the rauting section of the Anglo-Indian publicists was only frothy, and but for the Crawford scandals, even Lord Reay would have been a model Governor with them.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The banquet given by the Northbrook Club in honour of Lord Reay, which took place on the 2nd instant has been pronounced to be a magnificent success. It was very numerously attended, among those present being such distinguished men as their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Clarence, better known in India as Prince Albert Victor, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Gorst, Lord Kimberley, and other notable men. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon were also mentioned as those who had agreed to be present. As to the speeches we must refrain from making any observations until the full report reaches us. According to the telegraphic report Lord Reay's speech seems to have been altogether colourless. But the Duke of Connaught and Lord Northbrook seem to have spoken at full length with reference to his lordship's Indian career. We are glad that such conspicuous honour has been done to our late Governor. The verdict passed by the Northbrook Club will remove much of the misunderstanding which may have been caused by the Anglo-Indian misrepresentation current both here and in England.

ABBE FAURE attends to the scaffold all the criminals executed on the square in front of the Roquette at Paris, and being used to the swift vengeance of the guillotine, the Abbé is (says the *Hospital*) shocked at the thought of execution by electricity. The worthy ecclesiastic says that he has the utmost sympathy for all scientific inventions, but he refuses to believe that French legislators will be so cruel as to protract by preparations which require a certain amount of time

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Teheran, 1,643 tons, Captain C D Sams, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 338 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, &c, with a general cargo, Mr A Cowasjee Lalkaka, as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Saint Fillans, 1,936 tons, Captain E D Fitz Gerald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th June), with a cargo of 4,204 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, which sails to-day for Genoa :—For Aden—Mr Shawkshaw Edujee. For Port Said—Mrs A Lenno. For Leghorn—Mr Nicola Pierotti and Mr Angeli Domenico. For Genoa—Dr R Hoernle, Mr Marchese DoConto, Mr Willcich, Dr and Mrs G Massy and Mr Abdool Cureem.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
,, Niagara	1978	McConochie	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Endeavour	1762	mith	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1068	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co.
,, Suez	1397		P	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Rangra	1492	Ingram	Q	B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.		No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
,, Teheran	1671	Sams	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Lombardy	2,23	angbourne	7	P & O S N Co.
,, Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
,, Kt.ofSt.John	2444	Bevis	16	K Nixon & Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	18 (Tons 1 crane)	B I S N Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Saint Fillans (s)	FitzGerald	Cardiff, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Teheran (s)	Sams	Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
4 Congella s ..... Richards .... Natal, June 11.
Majestic ship ..... McHolson .... Liverpool, April 9.
Culna s ..... Stewart .... Bombay June 13.
Ameer s ..... Ellery ..... Liverpool June 2.
5 Ka-ara s ..... Stabb ..... Rangoon, July 2.
Ellora s ..... Icely ..... Mauritius June 17.
Furnea s ..... Gillett ..... Sinzapore, June 29.
The Bruce ship ... Kastrott .... London, March 21.
Cy. of Roxburgh .. Stronk ..... Liverpool, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamers Pachumba Shahjehan, Clan Macintosh and Nevasa. Ship Tilkhurst and Blythswood.
July 5.—Steamers Bengal and Hesperia, and ship Kelat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
5 Pemba s ..... Bombay.
6 Nurbuda s ..... Melbourne.
Clan Macintosh s ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.
5 Pemba s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—80 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—175 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—23 cases medicine, &c., Phillips and Co; 12 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—16 cases liqueurs, F E Wallace.
La bourdonais s—15 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 casks wine, The Secretary Bombay Yacht Club.
Singapore s—5 cases claret, &c, Bolton and Co; 25 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Co jee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Pekin s—40 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 casks portwine, Manockjee Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—9 cases claret, B Schnebel; 4 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—6¾ cwts horns, B Esmail; 483 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 56 cwts cloves, E Passia and Co.
Kt of St John s—177 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 50 bales wool, Benn Ashly and Co; 12 bales cotton, R Dossa; 107 bales cotton drooping and 37 bales cottonfly, O Khetsey; 125 bales cotton-waste, David Sassoon and Co; 722½ cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 520 cwts myrabollams, H Rawjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales hemp, John L Kerr-ten; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,990 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, F Hurst; 1½ cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Endeavour s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Beyts, Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 390 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 14,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts poppyseed Lyon and Co; 8,000 cwts popyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall s—200 bales cotton and 5,838 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 302 cwts wheat, 391 cwts castorseed, 2,970 cwts rapeseed, 1,490 cwts linseed, 1,800 cwts groundnuts, 690 cwts gingellyseed and 340 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—37 cwts ooplate, Yue Lun Ching; 5 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—4 bales cloth, Silas E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Kenny, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 9.

Galloway, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, en duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Lowis, Lieut, Bo, 9 h Bo Infy, from leave, to Mhow.

JULY 9.

Fairbrother, Capt, Bengal, 13th B I, on duty, to England.

JULY 10.

Walker, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Agra.
Thomson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Matty, Brigade-Surgeon, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Punjab, on furlough, to England.
Woolmer, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, to Poona
Evington, Lieut, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Harrington, Lieut, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

There will be Gun drill at Head-quarters on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Offg. Commdt., B. V. A.

ACCORDING to the *Yorkshire Post* London correspondent, the Archbishop of Canterbury is being strongly urged, as a matter of policy, to bring out his judgment on the Bishop of Lincoln's case in the autumn. The idea is that if the judgment appears in the "silly season," when the clergy are largely engaged in resting from their labours, the edge of criticism will be dulled and controversy much reduced. This hope is quite vain. The address of Canon Carter to the C. B. S. clearly shows that extreme High Churchmen will not abide by the judgment if it condemns even one of Dr. King's practices.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(Gazette of India, July 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn L J Pisani, IMS, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr J A Baines, Census Commissioner for India, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seven days.

Mr J P Hewett, Under-Secy to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept, is appointed to act as Census Commissioner for India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Baines, or until further orders.

SURVEYS.

Mr R D Oldham, 1st Grade Depty Supt, is appointed to officiate as Supt in the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 23rd May 1890, during the absence of Mr T W H Hughes on special leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Hastings, Bengal S C, Special Assist Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C Gairdner as Consular Agent for the United States at Bassein.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev G K Gilder, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church at Chudderghat, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and to license the said Rev G K Gilder to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The following officers officiated as Residency Surgn at Bangalore, in addition to their other duties, during the periods specified :—Surgn D S E Bain, I M S, (Madras), late Garrison Surgn at Bangalore; and Surgn R Ross, I M S, (Madras), Garrison Surgn at Bangalore.

Lieut G H Arbuthnot, Madras S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 3rd Regt of Madras Lt Cavy, and Commandant of the Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, held charge of the current duties of the office of Assist to the Resident, and to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut-Col H B Abbott, Bo S C, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major D W K Barr, or until further orders.

Col E S Reynolds, Bo S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge. Col. Reynolds is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Political Agent in Kotah.

Major A M Muir, Bengal S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is on return from privilege leave posted as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Capt. E R Pearose, Bo S C, Sqdn Commander and Second-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted general leave in India, on private affairs.

Capt. G G J S Jones, Bo S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Commander and Second-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Capt Pearose, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A R Burlton, Bengal S C, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) to be Depy-Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class.

Lieut A C Tulloch, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India: Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W G Nicholson, R E, Assist Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters, to be Military Secretary, vice Col R Pole-Carew, C.B., who has resigned that appointment.

Second Lieut F W Birch, Durham L I, offg Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal S C from the 21st Sept. 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Birch will rank as Lieut in the Bengal S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut C H Peterson, Cheshire Regt, Wing Officer, 38th Regt. of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Peterson will rank as Lieut in the Bengal S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough and leave respectively out of India :—Lieut-Col L Conway-Gordon, C I E, R E, Director Genl of Railways and Depty Secty to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Railway Branch, (p a) for 182 days; Capt L Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut Gov, and Chief Commissioner of the N W Provinces and Oudh, (m c), for six months; and Brigade-Surgn G Massy (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; Surgn-Major A S Reid, M B, 2nd Batto, 4th Gurkha Regt, for 270 days.

Surgn H M Brabazon, M D, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave (p a) for thirty days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Colonel in the Army. Lieut-Col T R Cowie.

To be Captains.—Lieuts W F Mackenzie Ian Fraser and John Strachey.

Col E R Conolly, Bengal S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th Augt, 1890, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Orissa Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt A Clifford Tute to be Commandant, vice Metcalfe resigned.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A W Rendell (Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps), to be Major, vice Denham, resigned.

Orissa Vol Rifle Corps—Capt C T Metcalfe resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A C Joly de Lotbiniere, R Engr, should have been described as an Assist Engr, 1st grade, and not an Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

The promotion of Lieuts E R B Stokes-Roberts and E de B Atkinson, Royal Engineers, to Assist Engr, 1st and 2nd grades, respectively.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H Hayward, Assist Engr, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

Mr B Read, Chief Engr, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year.

Mr Bryce Blair, Chief Engr, Indian Marine, is transferred to the Retired List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Rainier, Dist Traffic Officer, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt, Burma State Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Estabt during the absence of Mr W Innes, Traffic Supt, on privilege leave.

Mr E L Gramatzki, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr and Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the P W Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F J Johnstone, or until further orders.

Mr A C C Rogers, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*, State Railways, is transferred from the Estbt under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr H L Cleaver, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Burma, Provincial Establishment.

Mr L E H Yates, District Locomotive Supt, Class II Grade 2, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, as a temporary measure, until relieved by the permanent incumbent.

Mr G W Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Lieut-Col R A Sargeaunt, RE, Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col L Conway-Gordon, CIE, RE, or until further orders.

Major M C Brackenbury, RE, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, and Depy Director Genl of Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr F B Hebbert, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, and Offg Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, and Depy Director Genl of Railways.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Wheatley, Assist Supt, Class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is temporarily promoted to Supdt, 3rd grade.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the mean temperature (with the sign + or —) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·450	W S W	3	102·0	84·4	50	...	4·58	6·50
Agra	29·515	S W	5	95·5	81·4	75	...	7·29	+0·46
Cawnpore	29·537	W S W	3	85·0	76·1	83	0·35	10·16	..
Allahabad	29·532	W	6	87·0	75·1	79	0·01	20·50	+12·56
Jhansi	29·553	W S W	6	94·5	79·9	71	..	18·22	+10·13
Jacobabad	29·411	S E	5	107·9	84·6	61	...	1·59	+1·48
Kurrachee	29·567	W S W	25	93·7	82·7	76	..	2·91	+2·41
Ajmere	29·595	W	10	93·3	77·9	86	..	4·78	+0·18
Deesa	29·615	S W	19	93·3	79·2	77	0·13	5·97	+2·16
Rajkote	29·679	W S W	22	90·9	78·5	83	..	3·78	—5·32
Neemuch	29·656	W S W	21	89·8	73·6	79	..	7·95	+1·61
Indore	29·697	W S W	7	86·1	71·0	89	0·05	9·65	—0·22
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·960	W	6	84·9	73·1	90	0·20	10·35	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—4·87
Khandwa	29·701	W	12	89·2	75·8	80	0·01	4·82	—1·44
Kaipur	29·965	W S W	14	83·0	73·6	94	0·34	11·03	—5·32
Nagpoor	29·706	W S W	11	91·2	75·6	79	..	9·37	+0·37
Amraoti	29·728	W N W	13	89·3	73·3	81	0·01	10·77	+0·06
Akola	29·730	N W	11	90·0	73·2	87	..	7·98	—0·99
Surat	29·741	W N W	8	83·0	75·5	93	2·65	38·31	+24·90
Malegaon	29·748	W	18	90·4	74·1	86	..	5·97	—1·03
Bombay	29·823	W	2	85·6	76·0	89	0·22	2·74	—1·61
Poona	29·820	W	21	15·3	70·4	84	..	5·16	—1·34
Sholapore	29·835	S W	15	93·7	72·0	74	..	4·58	—2·43
Ratnagiri	29·862	S W	15	81·9	72·9	81	1·40	51·93	+7·32
Belgaum	29·856	W N W	5	72·3	69·8	94	0·36	12·37	+0·14
Goa	29·861	..	..	85·0	78·0	96	0·24	32·29	..
Karwar	29·893	S W	5	84·2	74·6	87	0·4	43·98	—9·09
Mangalore	29·928	N W	4	86·3	75·9	82	0·03	27·18	—22·46
Calicut	29·942	N N W	5	83·8	74·5	85	0·44	32·39	—11·19
Cochin	29·952	E S E	M	88·8	74·6	85	...	20·55	—16·01
Bangalore	29·859	S W	9	87·2	65·4	69	...	3·05	—1·04
Secunderabad	29·809	W	13	88·7	70·3	79	0·67	10·05	+3·43
Masulipatam	29·765	W N W	4	92·7	77·0	78	...	5·44	—1·64
Bellary	29·851	W	14	91·0	75·3	70	...	0·70	—1·32
Cuddapah	29·862	W	..	94·1	80·4	59	...	4·23	—0·01
Madras	29·810	W	9	90·2	80·1	66	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·885	S S W	7	86·8	70·3	90	...	0·42	—1·56
Trichinopoly	29·838	W N W	10	92·	77·8	65	..	4·66	+2·59
Negapatam	29·896	W S W	5	91·0	77·2	62	..	2·69	+0·41
Colombo, (Sta)	29·961	S W	8	85·0	78·0	75	..	1·94	—7·19

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased moderately to briskly in the Indus Valley, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, but the changes elsewhere are generally small and irregular. The general distribution remains much the same as yesterday, high pressures obtaining in Ceylon and off the Malabar Coast and low pressures in the Indus Valley. Readings range from 29·952" at Cochin to 29·411" at Jacobabad. The barometer reads below the average both in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, but exceeds it elsewhere. In Sind and Gujarat the winds are moving cyclonically, while over the rest of the country south-westerly to north-westerly currents generally obtain. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Nagpur, Malegaon, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur and Bellary, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Secunderabad, Bellary, Sholapur, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Amraoti, Nagpur, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Karachi, Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad. The maximum temperature has fallen in the south of the Peninsula, Gujarat and also at Belgaum, Surat and Allahabad, but has risen elsewhere. The highest temperature reading was 108° at Jacobabad. Night temperature variations are generally small in most districts, except at Delhi, Rajkot, and Madras where they are 2° to 4° in excess of the mean. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has slightly risen at some few places, and the skies continue to be cloudy or overcast over the whole country. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Surat (2·65") and at Ratnagiri (1·40"), while only light to moderate showers are reported from Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad, Jabulpore and Raipur. The barometer has a general tendency to fall, and as the monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is nearly of ⅔ths the average strength, light to moderate showers may generally be expected in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency a few light local showers are probable.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The barometer has fallen briskly in Oudh and Rawalpindi, elsewhere the changes are slight; it is upward on the west and south of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and down ward in other regions. Relatively low pressures are reported from western Punjab, Oudh, and Central Bengal, and high pressures on the south of the Bay. Monsoon currents are blowing fairly strong generally, but the direction is abnormally westerly. The mean temperature is about the average, except in Burma, Bengal and the North West Provinces, where a trifling deficiency of rain is general except in North-West India and east of the Peninsula, but amounts are small except in Bengal. Chittagong reports nine, Burdwan and Darjeeling two and three-quarters, Jessore, Purneah, and Durbhanga over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·731
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. nex day)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	509
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	1·93
year	26·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0·23

* From midnight to midnight.

THE explanation given by the Russian official prints of the Nihilist operations in Paris and elsewhere is that the English are supplying the Nihilists with funds. It is a suspicion that could not take hold anywhere but among those who are wont to pay for the promotion of insurrections in other states.

DR. FRANCIS DOWLING, in a paper which he read at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, stated that "between the ages of ten and forty at least one person in three is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of impaired hearing are hereditary, and are largely owing to a too close consanguinity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among males than among females, owing to the fact that the male is more exposed to the vicissitudes of climate. There is much more deafness in America than in Europe, and this is due to a more general use of scientific instruments, such as telephones, where one ear is used to the exclusion of the other."

IT is reported that the Rev. G. Carroll, late minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral and Rector of St. Martin's in that city, has returned to England. He disappeared suddenly and without notice from his duties twelve months ago, and the usual formalities having been observed to induce him to return, without effect, the living was sequestrated by the Bishop at the end of last year. Another minor canon was appointed in his place, and two curates are in charge of the parish of St. Martin. Letters have been received, in which Mr. Carroll is said to have declared his intention to return to Worcester.

SPORTING NOTES.

IT is marvellous to find (after the race is over), remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the extraordinary number of tipsters who gave Sainfoin for the Derby. One issue of a well-known sporting journal has the following in its advertisement columns :—"Judex's Opinion gave Sainfoin to private subscribers for months;" "Golden Index" found at Epsom Sainfoin (100 to 15); "Chilton in rare form, Sainfoin (7 to 1);" "Mr. Leonard Coventry sent Sainfoin to over 200 patrons, thus again proving his vast superiority over all other correspondents;" "Quicksight of *Paddock Life* gave the public a rare treat—found Sainfoin;" "V. Vee gave Sainfoin absolutely and publicly in thirteen papers;" "The Campbells gave Sainfoin for the Derby [illegible] Sefton gave Sainfoin from 16 to 1);" "Grant's *Golden Opinion* gave Sainfoin when at 50 to 1;" "Oblivion is the only telegraphist who stood Sainfoin to win the Derby absolutely;" "Mr. H. Cook's wire read Sainfoin;" "Mona publicly advertized Sainfoin;" "George Samson, the Champion Turf Adviser, sent Sainfoin;" "George Edwards wired Sainfoin and St. Serf;" "Mr. Charles Dennis wired Sainfoin;" "Harry Ashton stood Sainfoin from Christmas;" "J. Beresford sent Sainfoin months ago, when at 66 to 1;" "The Shilling Wire gave Sainfoin from Epsom;" &c., &c. What a lot of coin these clever gentlemen must have gathered in! But where are the tipsters who gave Surefoot?

A surprise was served up for the Londesborough Plate at Beverley in the victory of Roseola, who just got home from the useful colt Promptef. The winner belongs to the popular but hitherto most unlucky turfite, Mr. William Stevenson, of Glasgow, for whom already William I'Anson has done much more than the trainers who previously had his horses in charge. Roseola is a daughter of Mr. Stevenson's promising young blood sire Ollerton, who only needs a fair chance to make a big name at the stud. Upon Ollerton will probably depend the presence of the mighty Cremorne's name in the pedigree tables of the future, for his stock all show racing capacity of some sort, and when a few really good brood mares are sent to him he will probably be gazetted as the sire of first-rate animals.

It is only within the last 20 years that the practice of baiting the handicapper has died out. In those times the Jockey Club did nothing to protect turf officials, who were much more the servants of the patrons of the several meetings than of any other body. Thus the handicappers were subject to a most unjust pressure, and practically they had no choice between putting up with the reproaches of disappointed racing men and resignation of their official positions. How great is the change at the present time only old stagers can tell.

Although the handicappers, like the horses, show different form, it really does not matter much. Often when the handicappers has been praised because three or four horses have finished within a head or neck of each other, old stagers have said, "Put the horses' names in one bag and the weights in another and draw one against the other, and you would often have an equally close finish"; and this, writes Captain "Coe," I firmly believe.

The Duke of Hamilton at present has 21 horses in training, of which the three-year-olds Loup and Fear Disgrace are the best among the older lot, but neither of them is likely to distinguish itself in any remarkable degree. The duchess of Hamilton is a bold and daring huntswoman. She inherits her sporting tastes from her mother, the Duchess of Manchester, who is probably the keenest sportswoman in the country. This is the more remarkable because the Duchess is by birth a foreigner, being the daughter of the Count von Alten, of Hanover.

The good people of York are going to try to get the Prince of Wales to attend their races in July. H. R. H. has several horses entered. In the olden days these races could always count upon the presence of royalty, even though the journey from London took almost as many days as it now takes hours. George IV. and his brothers had all a marked partiality for the great northern meeting.

Ascot was both socially and from a racing point of view, a distinct success. England may well be proud of its Ascot on such a grand and glorious day as that which smiled on the verdant Berkshire heath when the eighty-fourth celebration of the Gold Cup took place. To tell again how beautiful were the women, how sweetly artistic was the dainty display of all that is charming to the eye in exquisite toilettes, is but to retell an oft-told tale. The Royal enclosure was a dream of beauty and a wealth of colour, and in no year that I can remember, says a correspondent, were the costumes so thoroughly suggestive of a perfect combination of taste and art.

No matter how the Gold Cup may have fallen from its classic pedestal, it cannot be denied that the race for the trophy was of a most interesting character. It is a positive treat in these degenerate days of non-stayers to see horses finish in a long distance race as did Gold and Philomel. There was no spreadeagling throughout the struggle, and the race, as we have too frequently seen it of late years, was not a crawl and then a sprint home, but a capital fight from flag-fall to finish. Of course, everybody was pleased to see the pink jacket of Prince Soltykoff successful in the big race of the day, and it is highly gratifying to find fortune in the chief races this season declaring in favour of so many good sportsmen.

The Prince's colours were again seen successful during the afternoon, when Mephisto bowled over Juggler and the two-year-old Blavatsky in the All-Aged Stakes. Another victory immensely popular was that of Orvieto in the New Stakes, and this racing-like son of Bend d'Or and Napoli has evidently come on since he succumbed to Reverend at Manchester, as yesterday he won in a common canter, and he is very near the top of the tree.

The poor show made by Laureate in the Rous Memorial startled everybody, and it would seem that this son of Petrarch, like Gloriation, has trained off as a four-year-old. He started a red hot favourite, and next to him Theophilus and Martagon were best fancied, but the white and red livery of Mr. Jack Hammond was anything but conspicuous at the finish, and Laureate was eventually tailed off and beaten out off place. St. Serf, who seems to like a hill, had all his work to do to shake off Martagon at the finish, but he just got home by a head.

Amphion proved himself thoroughly capable of staying a mile when in the 27th New Biennial he met and beat Lord George, landing odds of 3 to 1 betted on him. The triumph of the scarlet jacket of Mr. Manton in the two first races was also distinctly popular. Men like to see the Grafton colours and Tommy Loates victorious, for nothing succeeds like success in this world.

The race for the Grand Prize of Paris was won on Sunday (15 ult.) by the French horse, FitzRoya, by Atlantic out of Perplexite, bred and owned by Baron Schickler, who carried off this valuable prize for the first time. The winner was trained by Webb, at Chantilly, and ridden by T. Lane, who steered Stuart to victory in 1888. FitzHampton, a son of Hampton, bred by the Queen at Hampton Court, but now trained in Italy, was second, and the English horse. Oddfellow, third. Le Nord, who started favorite, and Wandora, the most fancied of the French competitors, were unplaced. The winner started at 20 to 1. The value of the race was £6,043.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club the other day, the suggested alteration of the rules, of which notice had been given, led to lengthened discussions, especially with respect to the definition of a selling race, the liability of starters and stake-holders, and the distribution of added money among races of a mile and upwards and races of a less distance. It was proposed that whatever money was advertised at a meeting, half should be given to the races of a mile and upwards, and the remainder distributed amongst the other races. This proposal, which led to considerable discussion, was on a division carried by twenty-nine votes against six. The Club, it is announced, has granted the Hurst Park Club a flat-race licence.

A good story concerning a "loss ball" is being told in the Midlands just now. It appears that the railway line passes close by the County Cricket Ground at Stafford. During a recent match Mr. J. Ward, of Denstone College, who plays for Staffordshire, hit a ball into a passing train, and it was carried on to Birmingham. It is alleged that Mr. Ward could have kept on running out that hit until the ball had been fetched back from Birmingham by special train, but that the other side, dismayed at the prospect, agreed to compound the claim for forty runs!

At Hurlingham on Saturday, the 14th ult. the final tie in the polo competition for the champion cup was decided. The teams engaged were the Sussex and Derbyshire Clubs. Sussex won easily by nine goals to one.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTI

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, L. ROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properdies of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arcod
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

OPTICIANS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ..... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ..... from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... ,,	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ..... ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	55
Folders or Pince Nez, Japanese Springs ..... from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs.	13
Silver Framed do. do. ..... from ,,	18
Gold Framed do. do. ..... from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Booksides from ,, 6

Silver do. do. do. ... from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do. from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ..... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ..... from ,,	30
Gold do. do. ..... from ,,	75

LORGNONS.
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... ,, 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ..... ,, 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.
GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine .....each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium .....each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold .....each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co
206, Cit PORTLAND St LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

HINKS'S LAMPS! HINKS'S LAMPS!

HINKS'S LAMPS. (repeated)

HINKS'S LAMPS.

A DEPOT
FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW,
next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.
LAMPS
Of every description kept in Stock.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.
All Communications to be addressed to the Managor,
HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

PARIS EXHIBITION PROCLAIMS
Established 1784.
OLD BUSHMILLS IRISH WHISKEY
"THE BEST."
THE JUDGES HAVE AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.
BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., MILL ST., BELFAST, IRELAND.
Old Jock Stein
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES

Stephens' Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGIST'D TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Haboen and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.
West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most malignant of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," is in the Bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.